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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



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MAGAZINE NUMBER

DRINK ESPECIALLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

We GUARANTEE the EDITION ORDER of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be OVER 225,000 copies



Turn Depressing Nerve Exhaustion Into Active, Healthy Vim

Are you easily excited—high strung? Do morbid, unpleasant thoughts bother you—are they sapping your mind of the force and vim so essential to life's success? The trouble is—your NERVES. Your vital forces are being wasted. This marvelous telephone system of your body has gotten beyond control. Precautionary steps must be taken at once or you will be rendered unfit for the serious duties of life. At this dangerous period you will find

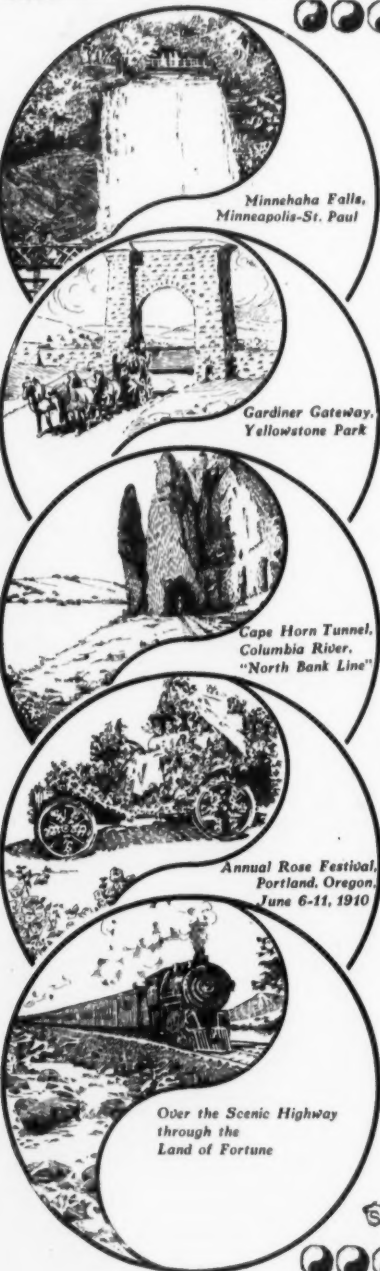
Pabst Extract The "Best" Tonic

because it combines the quieting and tonic effects of the choicest HOPS with the nutritive and digestive elements of rich barley MALT. The HOPS have a soothing effect upon the nerves, inducing mental peace and refreshing rest. The pure extract of barley MALT is rich in nourishment. Being in predigested form, it is easily assimilated and the impaired nerve forces are quickly strengthened.

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PABST EXTRACT CO. DEPT. 14 MILWAUKEE, WIS.



The New North Coast Limited

Carries only first-class through standard sleeping car passengers from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior to Billings, Butte, Helena, Missoula, Spokane and Pacific Coast Points: Puget Sound and Portland.

Equipment consists exclusively of sleeping cars, containing drawing rooms, compartments and open sections, with brand new dining cars and observation-library cars. Electric lights throughout, including lights in upper and lower berths; patent ventilators and electric fans. Barber, bath and clothes-pressing service; library of travel and fiction; magazines and newspapers—all the little comforts as well as the big ones.

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All electric-lighted, including the through NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS from Union Station, Chicago, and the through PUGET SOUND EXPRESS from Union Station, St. Louis, both via Burlington-Northern Pacific lines, carrying drawing room and tourist sleeping cars, coaches and dining cars.

The Northern Pacific is the Pioneer Line of the Northwest and was the first transcontinental railroad to light its trains with electricity. All main line passenger trains are thus lighted today.

This is the line of the Great Big Baked Potatoes; Eggs from our own Poultry Farm; Bread, Cakes, Pastry and Ice Cream made at our own Bakeries; Yakima Creamery Butter; Whipped Cream for Coffee; the Choicest Meats and Fish the markets afford—prepared by expert chefs and served by experienced waiters.

Meals to make you smack your lips. Scenery to hold you at the window. Service that sets the pace.

For literature descriptive of the Land of Fortune, of Northern Pacific train service over the Scenic Highway and particulars about the Special Summer Tourist fares, address

A. M. CLELAND
General Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL



In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



THE SMALL GIRL (to Willie, who is generously giving a copper to the organ-grinder's monkey)—"Oh, don't give it to him, give it to his father."

What's in a Name?

"I don't understand it," declared the manager of the new store. "I haven't advertised for a man, but every blessed day a dozen or more Irishmen come in here looking for a job. What's the meaning of it?"

"Sure, sir, an' I guess it's the new sign you put up," answered the janitor. "You know it says, 'Mumm's Health-giving Invigorator. Pat. applied for.'"



LITTLE GIRL—"Mother, that's such a nasty little boy; whenever he passes me he makes a face."

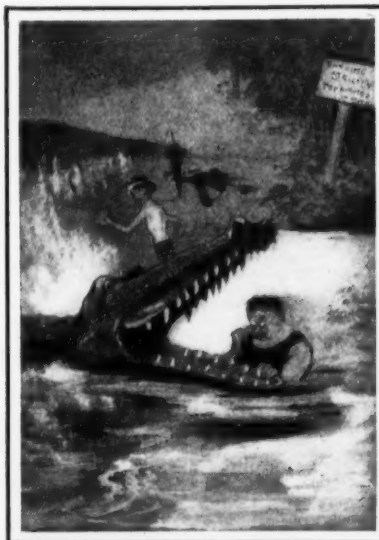
MOTHER—"Very rude of him. I hope you don't do it back."

LITTLE GIRL—"Oh, dear, no! I simply turn up my nose and treat him with despatch."

Just Goes Out.

"Mother, when the fire goes out, where does it go?" asked a child of her parent.

"I don't know, dear," replied the mother. "You might just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."



HERR VON WRENCH-MOLAR (a dentist, and a most enthusiastic follower of his profession)—"Ach, Himmel! for vere leedle expense der mouth could be made of der perfection."

Always
the Same
Good Old

BLATZ

MILWAUKEE

THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

ASK FOR IT AT THE CLUB, CAFE
OR BUFFET
INSIST ON "BLATZ"
CORRESPONDENCE
INVITED DIRECT

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West 32d Street and Broadway, New York

FIREPROOF, QUIET, REFINED and MODERN
European Plan
One Block from New Pennsylvania R.R. Terminal

The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room and bath; \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms and bath.

HARRY L. BROWN
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

We Bring the Springs to You

Water is Nature's Health-Builder, and Nature has made ANDREWS' MAGNETIC MINERAL WATER strong with MAGNETISM and MINERALS for the efficacious treatment of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Neurasthenia and the after-effects of La Grippe. Drink it! Bathe in it! Absorb it into your nerves and blood! MAGNETIC MINERAL BATHS; copious draughts of MAGNETIC MINERAL WATER; expert medical service and bath attendants; good hotel accommodations; and restored health; at a moderate cost.

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W. P. Andrews, M. D., Proprietor
PARK HOUSE
St. Louis, :: :: :: Michigan.

Smooth Pointed Pens

Spencerian Pens glide over paper with absolute ease to the writer's hand. Perfect shape for holding and feeding ink, smooth points and the right degree of elasticity make

SPENCERIAN Steel Pens

the best for every purpose of a pen. A sample card of 12, all different, sent free for 6 cents postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Dwiggins Lifetime Quality Fences

"Cost Less Than Wood"
LAWN, FARM AND
POULTRY FENCES,
GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.
Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 102 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CX.

Thursday, April 28, 1910

No. 2851

Score One for the New Tariff.

SCORE one for the much-abused new tariff and for President Taft's diplomatic part in adjusting minimum rates with the whole world. The present occupant of the White House is not given to pyrotechnics, but it is a little surprising that a public which is so ready to criticize every shortcoming should not have the grace to appreciate the tremendous political and economic value of President Taft's readjustment of our world-wide commercial relations. When the maximum-minimum provision, under which this has been accomplished, was inserted in the Payne law, it was denounced as a piece of trickery. The prophecy was freely made that it would produce international hostilities. Not only has the prediction proven false, but it is this provision of the new tariff law which has given us the best trade agreements we have ever had in the history of tariff legislation. To the President and the tariff board it gave the power to adjust rates on the principle of reciprocity, thus doing away with the necessity of formal reciprocity treaties.

The advantage of this new method is readily seen when it is recalled that under the Dingley law more than a dozen reciprocity agreements were left stranded upon the Senate calendar, and that even in the case of Cuba, a country with which we stood in peculiarly close relations, it took two years of popular agitation and pressure to get the reciprocity treaty through. Under the maximum-minimum provision of the Payne law, all this work has been done in less than eight months by the tariff board and the President, and done better and more thoroughly than ever before. So we say, score one for the new tariff law. Under the Payne law, from fifty to sixty per cent. of the products of the United States will be admitted to foreign countries free of duty; and of products which pay duties in foreign countries, eighty-nine per cent. will be entitled to the minimum foreign rates.

President Taft's handling of the Canada situation has been especially tactful, and illustrates the sort of diplomacy he so frequently exercised in the delicate missions he fulfilled prior to becoming President. In tasks of this kind Mr. Taft is easily chief. Instead of a tariff war with Canada, the obstacle of undue discrimination on the part of Canada has been removed, she has been granted the minimum rates, and provision has been made for the two governments to take up later the readjustment of trade relations on broader and more liberal lines. Satisfactory trade agreements mean much to our foreign commerce, and much as well to every factory and millions thus employed; and in securing such unusually favorable agreements, President Taft and Secretary of State Knox have shown commendable wisdom and diplomacy. With greater success than the public appears to realize, the President is striving to carry out the party's pledges. Mr. Taft will continue to grow steadily in public esteem as a constructive statesman of the highest order.

Wade Ellis's Ohio Experiment.

THE TRUST-BUSTER who is running the Republican side of the Ohio campaign, Wade Ellis, acknowledges that the present Democratic Governor, Judson Harmon, will probably be renominated, and intimates that the fact that Mr. Harmon "has been for many years a corporation lawyer and railroad man" may prevent his re-election as against a good Republican candidate. Mr. Ellis proposes to run the Ohio campaign on a trust-busting platform, making the heckling of the corporations and the railroads the principal issue. Protection, sound money and prosperity can take a back seat. This sort of thing might go in Arkansas, Texas or Mississippi; but how it will operate in Ohio remains to be seen. When Governor Harmon was elected two years ago by a decisive majority and over a good Republican candidate, everybody knew that he had been a corporation lawyer and a railroad man, but that did not cost him many votes. Quite the contrary.

Signs multiply that the demagogic outcry against the corporations and the railroads is no longer being listened to with eagerness by the public, and especially by the thoughtful masses. The latter realize that capital and labor are linked together, and that what affects one affects the other. If Brother Ellis is starting out deliberately to antagonize the employees of the numberless corporations and all the railways in Ohio, he proposes to put a fearful handicap on any Republican candidate whom he may nominate for Governor. Our advice to him is to stick to old-fashioned Republican principles, on which the party has won its greatest victories, and to leave the newfangled notions of the muck-rakers and yellow journalists to the followers of Bryan. Perhaps, after all, the experiment had better be tried in Ohio, just to demonstrate in a practical way that the noise

the muck-rakers and the demagogues are making is not the voice of the common people.

If in the great State of Ohio the Republican party abandons the defense of the protective tariff and lines itself up with those who openly charge that "the tariff is the father of the trusts" and that parent and child must be sacrificed together, what an exhibition of weakness and cowardice it will be! Shades of Ben Wade and James A. Garfield!

Reforming the State Committee.

THE OPPOSITION of certain so-called bosses to the direct primaries law advocated by Governor Hughes, of New York, was not so much against the law itself as against the provision which would put an end to a self-perpetuating State committee. That was the crux of the whole business, and it accounted for the bitter opposition of certain so-called bosses not only to the law itself, but to Governor Hughes as its propounder, expounder and promoter. These foes were very skillful in concealing the real animus of their attacks on the Governor, but not so skillful as to mislead him. In one of his latest addresses he had this to say, and it was welcomed by a large audience with every evidence of appreciation. He said:

It is necessary that there should be a supreme party authority, that there should be a State committee having charge of the party's State affairs. But there should be an end to the practice of State committeemen virtually selecting delegates to State conventions, who in turn select the State committeemen. I should like to see the members of the State committee elected by the direct vote of the party voters in their respective districts. This would give a representative committee, directly responsible to the sentiment of the party. It would invest its decisions and its advice with a representative character which they now lack.

The painful progress of events at Albany indicates clearly that the path is being made clear for the passage by the Legislature of a direct primaries law. Even the little bosses who have opposed the idea so vigorously are admitting that something must be done. They concede a State committee of one hundred and fifty. They began by making concessions and will end by making a surrender, so far, at least, as the vitally important provision for the selection of State committeemen, one from each assembly district, by the voters at the primaries, is concerned. Whatever changes may be made in the bill, it is safe to say that the provision in reference to the enlarged State committee will not be materially altered. If we are to have a free Republican party and open nominations and an end of the boss system which has placed the party in its present position of peril in New York, we must have a State committee selected by the people, and not a self-perpetuating body, with all its possibilities for evil.

Counting the Country's Inhabitants.

"HOW MANY people will Uncle Sam's census takers find in the count which began on April 15th?" "Where will this count place us, relatively to the other great nations?" These questions will suggest themselves to many Americans, now that the decennial enumeration date has arrived. An answer is likely to be furnished within a few weeks. The count began earlier this time than it did in 1900 or in any other recent decennial year. Census Director Durand expects to be able to announce the total for the United States by the beginning of June. An aggregate of 90,000,000 population would be a safe guess. This would be a gain of 14,000,000 since 1900, which was the same as that in the preceding ten years. Within the present decade immigration touched far higher figures than it ever did before. On the other hand, emigration also reached an unexampled total. For a few months after the financial setback which began in October, 1907, the emigrants exceeded the immigrants. This was a new experience for the country. Never before, and never since, did "the gates of Castle Garden swing outward." For the past twelve months, however, the flow of people in our direction has been in large volume. The 90,000,000 mark will probably be reached in the count now under way.

The only countries in the world which will lead us in population are China and Russia. China's total is uncertain, because it never had a count of inhabitants. It is probably between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000. Russia's is 130,000,000. In point of efficiency, of course, the United States' population is far ahead of that of those two countries put together. The volume and variety of its activities are greater than those of the two others in the aggregate. Its wealth is three times as great as that of both those countries combined. The figures of manufactures and other activities will probably not be arrived at before the beginning of 1911. Those of wealth will be a little later in getting to us. It will undoubtedly be found, however, that in both manufacturing and in wealth we are retaining our long lead

over every other country in the world. Our wealth in 1900 equaled that of our two nearest competitors—the United Kingdom and Germany—combined. A very interesting tale—interesting to the world as well as to ourselves—is that which Dr. Durand's assistants will tell us a few weeks or months hence.

The Plain Truth.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is never more pleased than when it renders service to the churches, and particularly when such assistance is in the line of aid to the old and faithful ministers of the church. In a recent editorial we advocated a better and more adequate system of pensioning those who had worn themselves out in the service of the churches. In addition to much favorable comment by the religious press, we are glad to note that the national board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has charge of this interest, is sending out the editorial as a leaflet throughout the denomination. The secretary of the board, Joseph B. Hingeley, in the course of a personal letter to the editor, says, "We greatly appreciate your editorial, and are hoping that your message will be transmuted into gold for the veteran preachers." We hope so, too.

THAT all retired millionaires do not talk so freely as Mr. Carnegie is a cause for gratulation. In an after-dinner speech before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, he said, "Let men make all the money they can in their lifetime, but when they die let the state take half of it. That is a pretty good dividend." No one will dispute the last sentence except the socialist, who would say that a better dividend would be the whole thing. And if it be granted, as we are quite unready to do, that the state possesses the right to take one-half of a man's estate when he dies, it equally has the right to extend the portion to three-fourths and eventually to the whole. In dealing with a fortune the size of the one which Mr. Carnegie still possesses in spite of his ambition to die poor, it is quite certain that the socialists would not be satisfied until they had divided among themselves the entire estate.

ADDRESSING the Federation of Church Clubs in the City of New York, Bishop Mann, of North Dakota, called the prominent business men before him to sharp account for their attitude toward the press. Calling their attention to the fact that they were large advertisers, the bishop asked, "Did it ever occur to you that the call to you concerning the papers is along the line of advertising? Do you realize that the worst in the daily press would be eliminated if you business men would say, 'No advertisements in that paper for me'?" Bishops may not be business experts, but the bishop of North Dakota has here touched the problem on the practical side, which, better than any other, will solve it. If advertisers would refuse to patronize the sensational, unwholesome, unclean publications, they would soon be compelled to suspend or to mend their ways. Let any paper issue a number verging on coarseness and with a title calculated to pique the curiosity of the salacious, and the edition will be quickly exhausted and copies be had only at a premium. Let advertisers and subscribers alike give their patronage to those publications only which are striving to make their pages clean, wholesome, instructive and safe to put into the hands of every member of the family.

THE New Haven Railroad, having increased to the extent of \$500,000 annually the wages of its conductors, trainmen and yardmen, has filed notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission that it will be compelled to advance passenger rates. Though the advance is light, it reflects what in all probability all the Eastern roads will have to do before the summer is over to meet the increase of wages which they have granted voluntarily. Railroads cannot be expected to be operated at a loss any more than private business concerns. A railroad's revenue is not sufficient when it is simply enough for it to live. A railroad, if it is to serve properly the territory through which it passes, must stimulate by its own expansion the growth of the territory. Railway expansion means the development of the country, and an increase of wages must not be permitted to handicap that expansion. J. J. Hill says that railways will need \$9,600,000,000 within six years for growth alone. It is a sound economic principle that capital and labor are interdependent, and if wages are raised, as seemed to be necessary, then it is but reasonable to allow capital to make a corresponding increase in its income. The railroads were the first to recognize the expediency of a general increase of pay due to the increased cost of living, and many other corporations employing large numbers have followed their example, in most instances voluntarily.

Rare Pictorial Reminiscences of General Grant

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE GREAT UNIONIST, WHICH OCCURRED ON APRIL 27, MAKES THESE UNUSUAL CIVIL WAR SKETCHES OF TIMELY INTEREST.



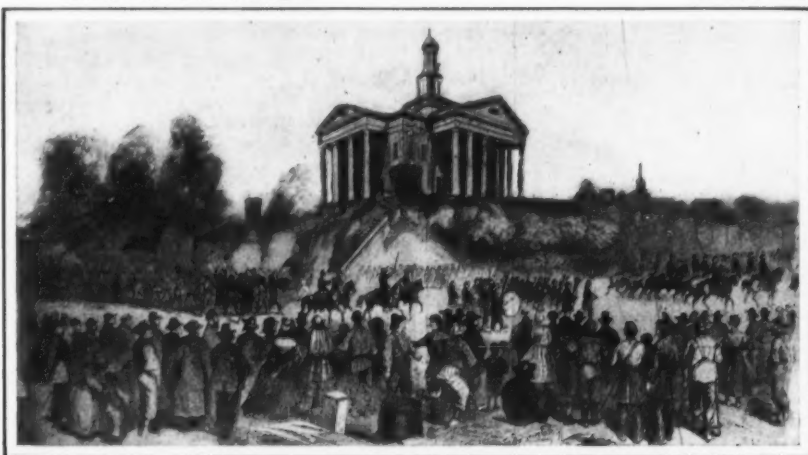
IN THE CAMPAIGN OF THE WILDERNESS.
Major-General Meade and Lieutenant-General Grant in consultation after the latter's costly victories in the dismal wilderness region.



ONE OF THE MOST VALUED PICTURES OF THE CIVIL WAR.
General Grant (in lower left corner) and his staff at Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. This is the only photograph taken of Grant in Tennessee.—Harkrader.



AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY.
Just after he had been promoted to the rank of Major-General in command of the military division of the Mississippi.



AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT OF HIS MILITARY CAREER.
General Grant triumphantly entering Vicksburg at the head of his army on July 4th, 1863.



HONORING THEIR HERO.
The magnificent reception accorded General Grant on November 20th, 1865, at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by the prominent citizens and officials of the city.

Pictures from Civil War issues of Leslie's Weekly and copyrighted.

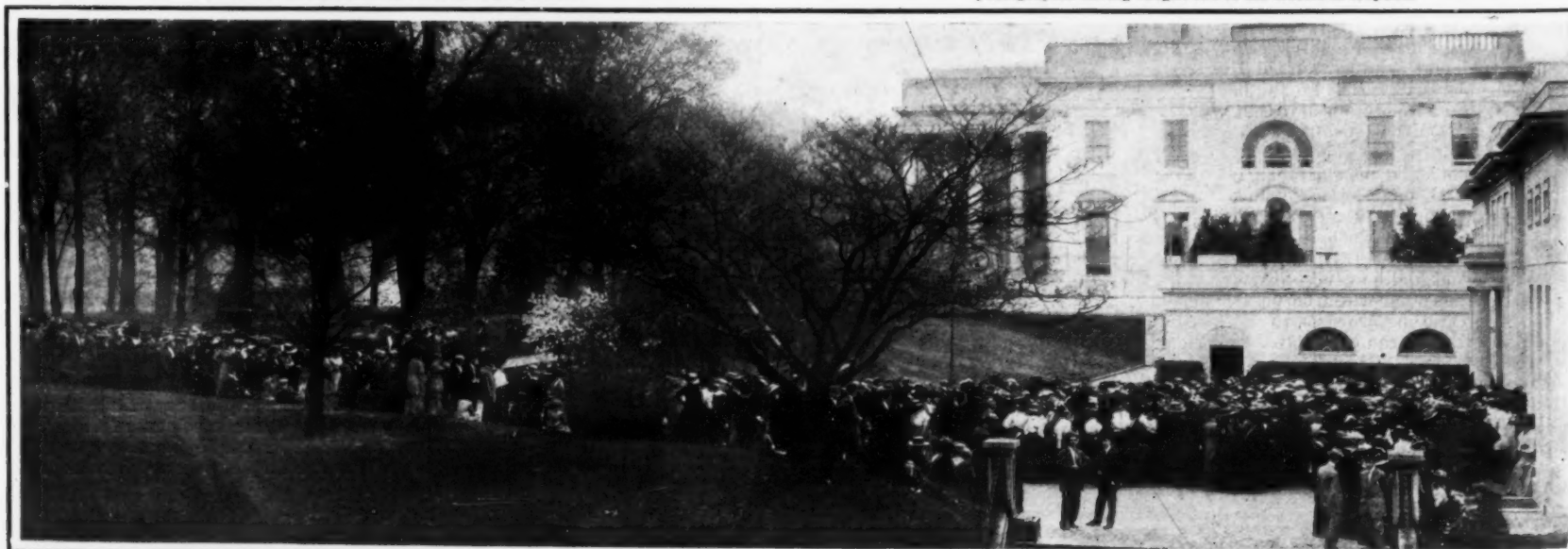
Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



AMERICA'S LARGEST SHEEP RANGE.
Over seventy-five thousand Merino sheep make up this great flock in Oregon. The pasture lands, however, are now being gradually encroached upon by land settlers, and the passing of this great sheep industry is prophesied.



MOUNT ETNA IN ITS ANGRIEST MOOD.
The recent volcanic disturbances at Mount Etna, near Catania, Sicily, focused the world's attention upon this fiery mountain. The present photograph is extraordinarily impressive, the photographer having caught two of the craters in eruption.



NEW ENGLAND'S EDUCATORS MEET THE PRESIDENT.
Students and teachers of New England's public schools on their way to shake hands with President Taft at the White House.—National Press Association.

People Talked About

BACK from a world-girdling tour comes the genial statesman of the Hoosier State. Into each nook



CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.
The popular ex-Vice-President who was offered a notable diplomatic appointment.
Copyright 1907 by Harris & Ewing.

and cranny of the world peeped Charles Warren Fairbanks, and from all peoples he brings messages of cheer and good-will. That sunny, frank smile did more than the silvery softness of fair diplomatic words could ever do. A representative American—that is how they hailed him; and as a representative American his fellow-citizens and compatriots admire him. President Taft, however, was not willing to permit Mr. Fairbanks to remain in private life. He offered to appoint Mr. Fairbanks as a special envoy to represent the United States at Buenos Ayres on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the Argentine city on April 22d.

He was asked to convey our country's congratulations to the government of Argentina. But the Indiana statesman has been long away from home. His personal affairs need his attention and he was obliged to decline the honor.

QUEEN OLGA of Greece is the only woman admiral in the world. She was Grand Duchess Olga Constantinova, of Russia, when she married Prince William, of Denmark, who afterward was elected King of the Hellenes and assumed the title of George I. Before the wedding, Alexander III., then the Czar, appointed her an admiral in the Russian navy. To-day she is the commander of the second squadron of the Russian fleet.



JOSEF GANZ,
The world's youngest inventor, who has perfected a device to prevent railway accidents.
Paul Thompson.

WHEN the children invaded the field of aeronautics, we were of the opinion that confident boyhood had pushed itself as far as possible into the field of man's endeavor. Comes now young Josef Ganz, of Vienna, Austria, with a device that is confidently expected to prevent accidents on railroads. Josef Ganz has just passed the twelfth milestone of his existence. He is said to be the youngest inventor and patent-holder in the world. The Austrian patent office has granted his claim. The mechanical prodigy has also invented an apparatus for long-distance photography. Competent critics hold that it is an improvement on the heavier and more complicated system now in use. As mentioned before, the inventor is but twelve years old. Of course we cannot conceive of a state of affairs where he would follow the natural inclinations of one of his age and sex, play ball in the street, break a window, and get spanked for it. Goodness! such indignity for a full-fledged inventor and patent-holder! Rumor has it, though, that such has often been the case.

ROBERT TAFT, son of our President, will follow in his father's footsteps in his choice of a profession. He will enter Harvard Law School next June.

DOES the woman know anything about politics? Does she take sufficient interest in public affairs to make her vote an intelligent one if she gets the suffrage? If the case of Miss Lois Cleveland Gould is an indication of the new generation's knowledge of public affairs and political science, it will not be long before man will be forced to heed the handwriting on the wall and give the "inferior" sex equal rights with him. The National Municipal League offered a prize for the best essay by a high-school student on "The Municipal Problem in America." Representatives of high schools all over the country submitted essays. There were thousands of them. Sioux City, where little Miss Gould lives, has but recently adopted the commission plan of government. Discussion of politics has been general. Miss Gould kept her ears open. She attended the public debates, discriminated ably in her selection of arguments and plans from all the huge mass that the speakers, pro and con, indulged in, then wrote her essay. It was awarded first prize. She stands high in interscholastic circles in Sioux City. Her ability in debate has attracted considerable interest. Socially, too, she is popular, for she is sweet and winsome and altogether feminine.



MISS LOIS C. GOULD.
An eighteen-year-old schoolgirl who won a national essay prize for an article on municipal problems.—Howe.

second-hand uniform of a captain in the German army and strutted majestically into the town. He walked into the garrison, announced that the Emperor had sent him to arrest the mayor, and ordered a guard to attend him. The guard solemnly obeyed. The mayor, or burgomaster, was arrested and locked up. The "Captain" took possession of the town tap, extracted therefrom about a thousand dollars, and walked out of town. The burgomaster's wife followed him to the gates, bemoaning her spouse's fate. The captain sympathized. But—what could he do? It was an honor, he said, to be arrested by the Kaiser's special officer instead of by an ordinary "polizist." Every newspaper in the empire and many outside admired Voigt's audacity when the facts came out. However, he was convicted and sentenced to four years for robbery and unauthorized use of a uniform.

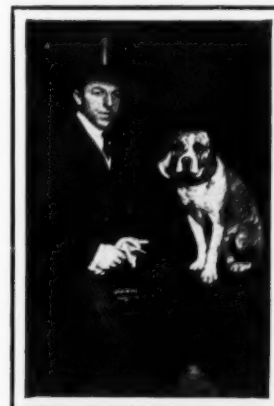
"CAPTAIN OF KOEPENICK" they call him in the Fatherland. Whence the title? Ah, thereby hangs a little tale. It was an exploit that made the "Captain" famous in Europe and America. In 1906 William Voigt was a cobbler in the town of Koepenick, near Berlin. He had some radical ideas on the rights of man. The military personages of Germany lord it over the mere citizens. Quoth the cobbler: "We'll show 'em." So he borrowed a



WILLIAM VOIGT.

He borrowed a uniform of the Kaiser's army, arrested a mayor, looted a treasury, was jailed for it, and the Germans hailed him as the "prince of practical jokers."—National Photo News.

A LITTLE man, with a grimy face, dressed in overalls and a jumper, walked up the path to the rear door of a little cottage on Euclid Avenue, Chicago—rent, sixteen dollars per month in advance. He soused his face in a wash-pan full of suds, and emerged bright and clean, with the marks of labor removed. Then he and his wife sat down to a frugal but wholesome little meal, in a small, bare room in the shack. He does this every night but Sunday. You wouldn't believe that a few months ago the man in overalls was known in England as Count Michael von Mourik de Beaufort, and that his wife was Miss Irma Kilgallen, heiress to many millions and a society belle. The count came to the United States to show that he was a man. He hadn't very much money of his own. He fell in love with Miss Kilgallen; it was mutual. Father Kilgallen wanted to be "shown." Straightway the count became a puddler in a Chicago factory. The English walking suit and top hat were hung away in a closet to await prosperous days. Miss Kilgallen was brave and in love. She was willing to share his lot, weal or woe. Father Kilgallen gave his consent. So the erstwhile dilettante, now an American workman, is going through the whole business—every department in the factory. "How about your bet of twenty-five thousand dollars that you would make fifty thousand dollars the first



THE COUNT DE BEAUFORT—BEFORE AND AFTER.

He has given up his title to English nobility to become an American citizen and day-laborer at sixteen dollars per week.—Risser.

year you spent in America?" he was asked recently. "I will win that," said the count, with animation. "I have already made several good investments, and my father-in-law and myself are interested in a steel-hardening process which is a success in England. We will probably form a company for its manufacture here, and my bet will be won easily."

FRANK HEDLEY'S father was an engineer on the railway. He had no money but what he

earned at his trade. The son of that engineer, himself a mechanical expert, is now general manager of New York's famous Interborough traffic system. It is an inspiring story this. Frank Hedley was born in England in 1864. He got his schooling in a railway repair shop, where he worked fifteen hours a day. It was a gruelling, racking job, but it trained him in the fundamentals of mechanical lore and taught him systematic labor. Now he would not "exchange that training for very many things on earth." He came to this country in 1881, and after a long, weary hunt for work, located in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City, at \$2.40 a day. He kept the job a year, then went to the New York Central at the same pay. He wanted to learn about the workings of a big system. Then he was employed by the Manhattan Elevated, in New York, now a part of the Interborough. They gave him a raise of twenty-six cents a day. It meant a lot to him then. They seemed to like the way he swung the hammer, and soon made him foreman. He rose rapidly, then—master mechanic, working night and day, district boss, then superintendent of motive power—up he went. Always he gave the best that was in him. To-day he is general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operating subways and elevated roads. He is "the boss"—organizer and operator.



FRANK HEDLEY.

From day-laborer on starvation wages he has risen to the control of New York's great subway system.

THE CROP of boy prodigies is flourishing. Harvard now finds that it no longer has a monopoly of precocious boyhood.

Out in Bakersville, Conn., lives a sixteen-year-old parson, regularly licensed by the Methodist Conference. He is Francis Willard Rollins, son of a Methodist preacher, in whose pulpit he has often substituted. He has also preached in near-by towns when occasion permitted. He is well experienced in conducting prayer meetings and services for the Christian Endeavor Society. The young parson is still a high-school pupil. He walks to the school from his home and back every day—five miles each way. He is taking the classical course in preparation for Wesleyan University. He will then study at the Theological Seminary. The boy is quoted as saying: "I don't know much about theology, but I believe I know what God wants us to do and what He'll do to us if we don't do it."



REV. FRANCIS W. ROLLINS.
A sixteen-year-old boy who is probably the youngest parson in the country.

CHANCELLOR JAMES ROSCOE DAY, of Syracuse University, thus defines a real man. He says, "Anybody can be popular, but it takes a man to be unpopular. Take issue with things civil, religious or social, and you'll be unpopular."

TWELVE hundred subjects do not make a "world power" that would count for much in a European imbroglio. England has more in her smallest county. Still, a monarchy is a monarchy to those who live in it, and a yoke chafes just as much upon a Lilliputian's neck as it would upon Gulliver's. Monaco, which is made up of a Prince and the twelve hundred sundry subjects registered above, is the world's smallest kingdom. Prince Albert Honore Charles squats on the lid. Up to very recently he had been sitting rather firmly. On March 28th he surprised the merry Monacoans with this announcement: The kingdom is to have a parliament, with general suffrage and a press that can say most of the things that newspapers of other countries are allowed to say. Most of them—you understand. There are limits, of course.



PRINCE OF MONACO.
Monarch of the world's smallest kingdom, he has voluntarily granted general suffrage and liberty of the press.

ITALY has invited Charles Hall Grandgent, Roman professor at Harvard University, to lecture before the Italian Dante Society, at Florence.

THE University of Denver, a Methodist institution, will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Father William O'Ryan, a Roman Catholic priest.

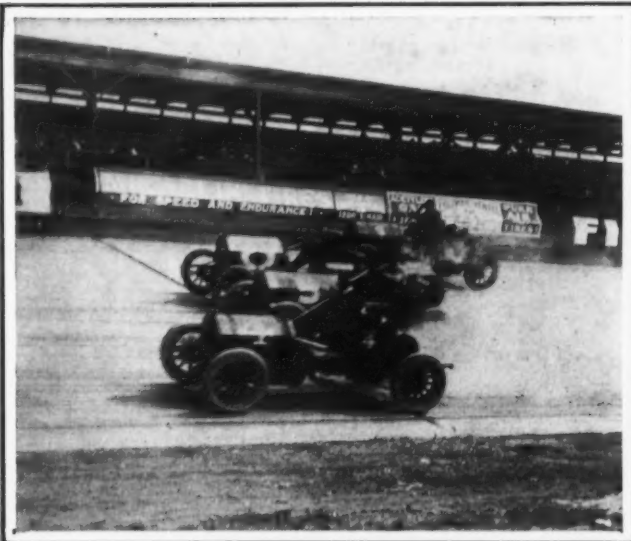
Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

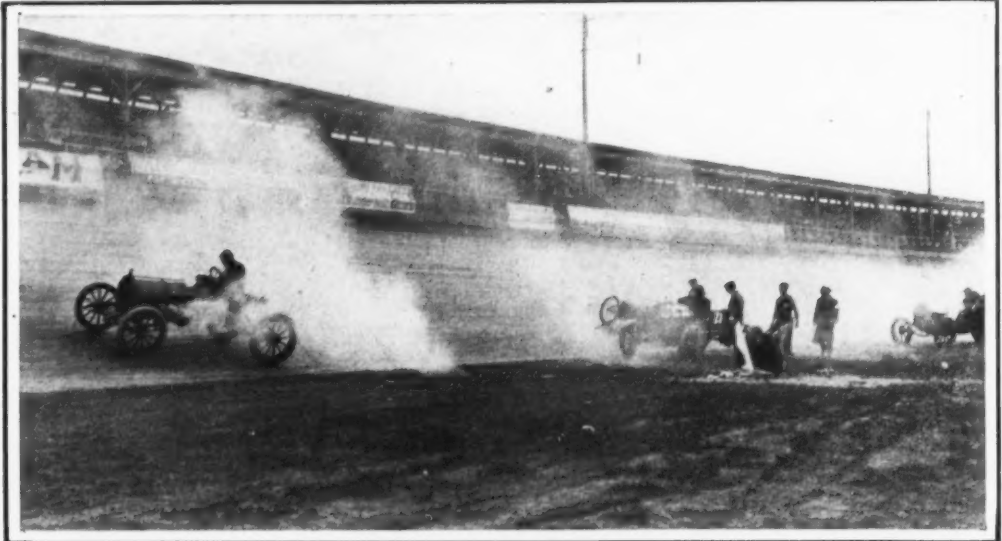
AT THE MOHTI'S TOMB.

Former President Roosevelt exhibited the most intense interest in the historical features of Egypt. This snapshot was taken at Omdurman

THE KING OF ITALY WELCOMES OUR FORMER PRESIDENT.
King Emmanuel greeting Mr. Roosevelt in Rome.

THE FINISH OF A SPIRITED CONTEST.

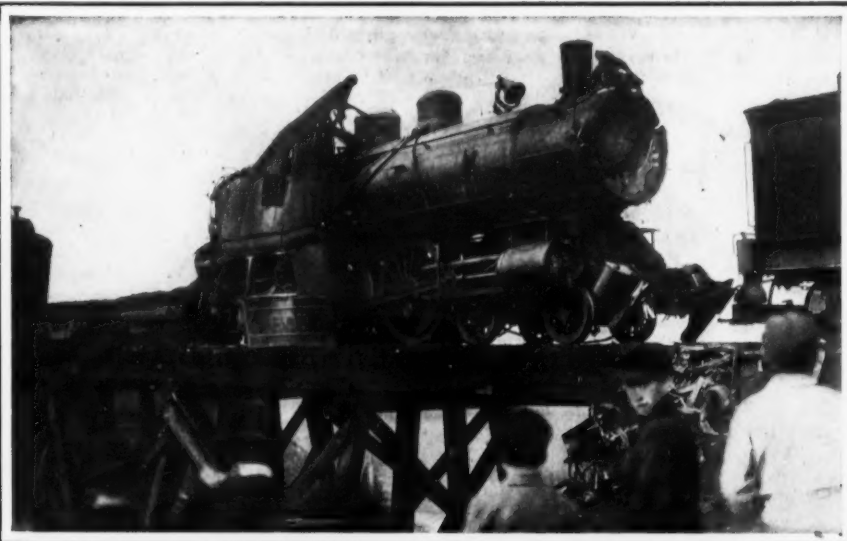
The new Motordome at Los Angeles, Cal., was recently opened with a series of exciting races. The track is a saucer-like arrangement and great speed was obtained by the drivers.—Rafert.



START OF A FIFTY-MILE RACE.

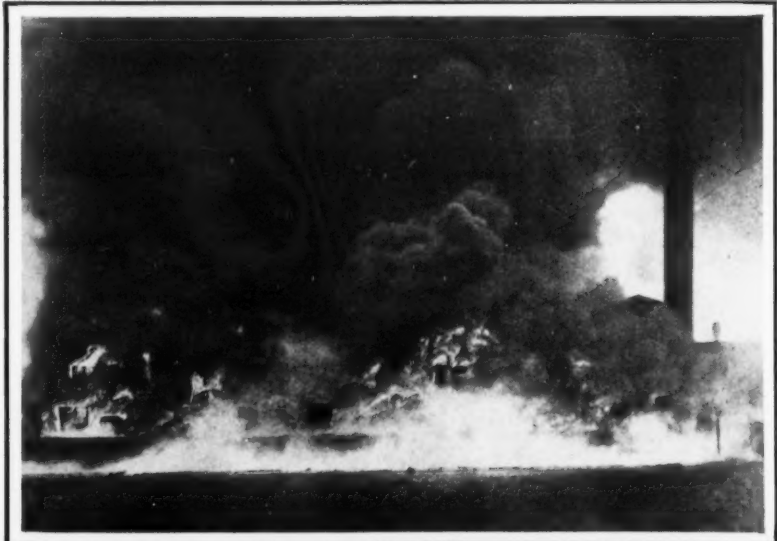
This track is the greatest thing of its kind in the world. Many new world records were made.
Rafert.

PERILOUS AUTOMOBILE RACING IN CALIFORNIA.



SPECTACULAR RAILROAD WRECK IN WASHINGTON.

On April 9th two railroad trains, each with double-head engines, collided over Hangman Creek trestle, situated seven blocks from the center of Spokane, Wash. Two lives were lost. Color blindness on the part of one of the engineers in reading the block signals is reported to be the cause.



FURIOUS CONFLAGRATION AT DUBUQUE, IA.

On April 11th, fire threatened all of the manufacturing district of this city. A severe gale greatly handicapped the firemen in fighting the flames. The damage is estimated to be over \$100,000. The Standard Lumber Co. was almost completely wiped out.



THE PRESIDENT OPENS THE BASEBALL SEASON.

President and Mrs. Taft at the opening game between the Washington and Philadelphia teams of the American League at Washington, D. C., on April 14th. This snapshot was taken just after President Taft had thrown the ball to the pitcher at the beginning of the first inning.—Harris & Ewing.



FLORIDA COMMEMORATES THE LANDING OF PONCE DE LEON.

Hundreds of Indians, Spanish nobles, soldiers and other military organizations participated in the St. Augustine celebrations which were held from March 30th to April 1st, to mark the coming of the great Spanish explorer.—White.

RACHEL

By Owen Oliver,

Author of "Sunshine," "Too Old at Forty," etc.



WHEN my brother was in Burmah it was his custom to send home a boxful of curiosities every month for me to sell, and mine to take them to Mr. Levy's quaint little shop near the docks. One December my brother asked me to distribute the boxful as Christmas presents, instead of selling them. I called upon Mr. Levy to explain the matter, as I did not wish him to think that I was taking my wares elsewhere. We had become very good friends during our dealings.

He told me that he would have missed my monthly visit more than our monthly business, and asked me into the shop parlor for our usual chat. Isaac had gone down to a ship, he said, about some packages that had not arrived, but Mrs. Isaac would look after the shop. She sent us in some tea, and presently she tapped at the door and walked in herself. She was a young Jewess of about five and twenty, and, I really think, the most beautiful woman I have ever seen. I could not help wondering how she had come to marry Isaac, who was a quiet, stolid chap and nothing much to look at, though Mr. Levy always declared that he had a "head on his shoulders."

She went quietly to Mr. Levy's safe, opened it with a key on her chain, unlocked the cash box with another key, and put some notes inside. Then she took some gold from a bag, made a memorandum in a little book, locked up again, and went out with a bow and a smile. I did not know that I showed my surprise, but Mr. Levy noticed it. He is very quick at noticing things.

"I couldn't tell you what's in it," he remarked, jerking his head toward the safe.

"Your books show," I suggested.

"The books show to a penny. She keeps them."

"You evidently trust her," I observed.

"I'm glad it's evident," he replied. "I try to make it plain to every one on account of her family."

"Ah!" I said. "I see. Yes, honest runs in families, and the other thing."

"I hope not," he demurred. "Her father was a thief, and so was her brother. Her mother wasn't much better, or Rachel herself, once upon a time."

"And you trust her like that!" I cried, in astonishment.

"I trust Isaac," he replied, "and I trust Rachel to do as Isaac would have her do. I never knew a woman fonder of a man. It's a curious story about those two—rather a pretty story, to my way of thinking."

"Tell me!" I begged; and he told me what follows:

It's fifteen years since I first had Isaac. I took him the year after I opened the shop. There's an odd tale about that, too, which I'll tell you some day. For I didn't start life in this line, by any means. Isaac was seventeen then, an awkward young fellow, all arms and legs, and a bit rough in his manners. In fact, there was nothing good to say of him except that he was clean. He was an orphan, with no one to look after him, and sold evening papers and knocked about the streets with a gang of young hooligans, doing no good. I fell foul of them once or twice for horseplay round here, and one day, when he was skylarking with some other chaps, he put his elbow through my window. I was near the door, as it happened, and pounced out on him and hauled him into the shop. He'd have made a fight with most people, but he knew better than to try it on with me. My first idea was to give him a hiding, but I never liked hitting a chap smaller than myself. I've lost a lot of sport through feeling that way. It's the misfortune of being a big man! Next I thought I'd hand him over to the police for an example, but his mother had been kind to me when I was a kid. She was a good woman with a bad husband, as often happens. So I ended by fetching him in here and talking to him like a Dutch uncle. He was growing up a disgrace to her, I told him, and he'd never be anything but a worthless blackguard, and always out at elbows and hard up and looked down upon, unless he took to work.

"You wouldn't go on like this if your mother was alive, my boy," I said; "at least, not if there's a bit of a man in you, seeing how she went hungry and

cold to feed and clothe you. Don't forget what you owe to her, because she's not here to remind you. I don't forget that she was kind to me, once upon a time, anyhow; and if you're ready to make a fair start, I'll help you to get a job and lend you a trifle to buy some decent clothes. You go and think it over quietly, and come back to-morrow and tell me if you've made up your mind to act like a man."

He looked precious sulky and went off without a word, but he turned up the next morning when I was opening the shop. It was before I kept a lad.

"I ain't going to be beholden to you or any one for help," he said; "but I'll come and work for you till I've paid it off." He jerked his head at the broken window that I'd nailed a board over till the glazier came.

"Umph!" I said. "What work can you do?"

"What I'm told," he answered gruffly.

"Suppose you don't know how?" I asked.

"Have to learn," he grunted.

"And suppose you don't learn?" I wanted to know.

"It'll be your fault for not showing me right," he growled; and I took him by the collar and shook him.

"There's a lesson to begin," I said. "Keep a civil tongue in your head in future. Now put those shutters away, and then you can help me open some packing cases."

He worked hard and showed a lot more sense than I expected and took an interest in the things in the shop, and I was beginning to find that I wanted help,

I had my doubts about him at first, on account of his companions. He dropped the gang he had gone about with as soon as he came, but he wouldn't agree to sleep in or to change the place where he lodged. It was a low tenement house, and the Abrahams lived there; and the Abrahams were low thieves, father and son and mother. Rachel was one of them, and a good bit younger than her brother. She was nine then—a skinny, black-eyed little imp, as full of mischief as a monkey is of tricks, and she played them mostly on Isaac. She knew that he was fond of her and took advantage of him. She used to come to the window and make faces at him, and peep in the door and call him names. He'd bluster and swear that if he came out and caught her he'd give her a good hiding. He went out and caught her often enough, but he never did more than shake her, and she rather liked being shaken than otherwise! He'd made up his mind that he'd never lay his hand on a female, he told me once. He'd seen too much of it. His father had treated his mother pretty badly, I gathered, and he got that scar on his forehead—just underneath the curl on the right—standing up for her. Anyhow, he'd sworn to her that he'd never hit a woman; and when Isaac says a thing he sticks to it.

Well, he went on all right, and I got to trust him, and that's all I need say till I come to the proper story, except just one thing. He'd been with me for five years and was two and twenty, and Rachel was fourteen and looked older. She's a pretty woman, as you've seen, but, upon my word, I think she was a prettier child. The lads were mad after her already, but she kept them at a distance, like a queen. There was never a whisper against her character in that way. I'd like to make that clear. She was wonderfully good at lessons always. The old rabbi thought a deal of her.

Old Abrahams was doing time then, and young Abrahams had disappeared, and Mrs. Abrahams died. Isaac wore black and went to the funeral, and, as a matter of fact, he paid for it. I kept his savings and I knew what he drew them for, though he didn't tell me. He asked me to take a part of his wage every week and pay for Rachel's room and board. "She won't let me," he explained. "Thinks I'd make out a claim on her when she grows up, I suppose. Might know I wouldn't have her as a gift when she didn't want me."

"It seems to me you're gone on that child, Isaac," I said.

"Always was," he owned.

"You're a fool," I told him.

"That's right," said he, as coolly as if I'd paid him a compliment.

"But look here, man," I said, "it's ridiculous, you know. You're a young fellow of two and twenty, and she's only a child of fourteen."

"She's got to grow up," he remarked.

"She isn't going to grow up your way," I said. "I don't want to hurt your feelings, but she's no good, and never will be." He looked as if he'd murder me. "I don't mean she isn't a decent girl. She's that, all right; but it's the only good point about her. She's vain and ungrateful, and I doubt if she's honest. It's no use looking at me like that, Isaac. I'm saying it for your good. And, what's more, she doesn't care for you and never will, and you'd better put her out of your head."

"Ever so much better," he agreed; "only I can't! Always did like the nasty little brat, and always shall."

"Umph!" I said. It's no use arguing with a man about a girl, and no-

body but a born fool tries to argue with a girl about a man. "I'll see what I can do for her."

I got her a place as a nurse girl, by promising to pay for anything she took. I didn't have to pay, as a matter of fact, and they said that she behaved very well, except that she was impudent and fond of finery. She is now. Women of our race are. They can't help it.

Anyhow, she stayed there for two years, and after a few months they made her into a sort of nursery governess, which just suited her ladyship. You should see the way she keeps our books! She's learnt French and German since she's been married, and when I have a little to invest I generally ask her advice about it. She manages Isaac's savings without asking! She's a clever woman, a very clever woman, and a very pleasant one. You must talk to

(Continued on page 422.)



"SHE WENT TO MR. LEVY'S SAFE, OPENED IT AND TOOK SOME GOLD FROM A BAG."

Drawing by V. C. Forythe.

for the business was increasing. So in the end I took him on. He suggested it himself.

"It would pay you to keep me," he said, with his usual bluntness. "You want some one to go errands and mind the shop when you're out, and I'd put things straight and not have them all over the place like you do." He had a mania for being orderly, and I had let the stock get mixed up a bit, being hard pressed as the business grew.

So I took him on, as I've said, and he's served me well, as you know. He's pig-headed and has his own way of doing things, but he'd give his head for me any day—and, come to that, so would Rachel—and there aren't many smarter chaps than Isaac, when you understand him. He's slow at speaking, but he's mighty quick at thinking; and what he thinks, that wooden old face of his never shows. That's where he takes people in.

Barbarous Butchery of Our Alaskan Seals

THE OUTRAGEOUSLY CRUEL SLAUGHTER WHICH PROMISES IN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS TO ANNIHILATE THE WORLD'S FINEST SEAL HERD.

By Robert D. Heinl.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—If the present illegal killing of seals continues, in five years the sealskin will be a luxury which even our millionaires cannot afford. When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 there were over 4,000,000 seals in the herd on Pribiloff Island. Twelve years ago only 375,000 were left. The herd now presents the pitiable spectacle of less than 140,000. This is one of the most significant conservation problems before the American people to-day, and unless steps are taken immediately to protect the valuable seals, they will become as rare in Northern waters as the buffalo has become on the Western plains.



WASHINGTON, April 22d, 1910.

MORE revolting story has never been recorded than the savage plunder of our magnificent Pribiloff Island fur seal herd by pelagic sealers, Japanese mostly, Canadians and avaricious sea hunters, who kill the mother seals while they are in the water seeking food for new-born cubs. An idea that a crisis has been reached in unscrupulous seal killing may be had from the fact that there were about 4,000,000 seals in the Pribiloff herd when the United States government purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. Twelve years ago there were 375,000. To-day the herd presents the pitiable spectacle of less than 140,000. There are now fewer than 50,000 female breeding seals.

President Taft, brought to realize the impending extinction of the herd, has just issued a special message to Congress, urging a closed season for the islands and a repeal of the provision authorizing the renewal of the lease of the North American Commercial Company, which has the privilege of killing a certain number of surplus young male seals on land. The message went on to say that Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, and Mr. Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, had united in recommending a radical change of policy. The method which the United States has adopted with respect to the killing of the seals on the islands is not thought to have had a substantial effect upon the reduction of the herd. Nevertheless, the President recommended that a law be enacted to authorize the Department of Commerce and Labor to take charge of the islands, pending negotiations with foreign countries looking to the discontinuance of killing seals in the water, a wantonly destructive method of securing furs. Senator Dixon, of Montana, got a bill to that effect through the Senate, and it is certain of passing the House.

But do not get the wrong idea of the Dixon bill. The North American Commercial Company killed seals under government supervision. No irregularities have been charged to this company. It kills only the bachelor (young male) seals, and does it on land under government supervision. Neither does the passage of the bill tend to pelagic sealing, except, as stated by Mr. Taft, in so far as it may affect pending negotiations. Nor yet start with the conclusion that it is high time for the United States government to act. It has made almost continuous efforts for a generation or more to bring about an agreement to stop the atrocious killing. Such great minds as those of Blaine and Hay and Root

have grappled with the problem without ultimate success. It has proved a discouraging diplomatic will-o'-the-wisp.

Pelagic sealing by white men was first heard of about 1876. Indians who inhabited the coasts from time to time killed seals in the water for the purpose of obtaining food for themselves, and they used the skins for clothing. It did not assume a serious aspect until large vessels appeared, capable of proceeding long distances from the shore, under the command of whites, carrying boats and hunters armed with every appliance for taking and slaughtering seals upon their passage through the seas. This was the first phase to attract the attention of the United States government authorities. Up to this time the seal and its habits were more or less a mystery. The investigators scarcely dreamed of the value the sealskins were destined to obtain.

It was a fascinating research, and those interested in the matter learned that the Pribiloff Islands, the natural retreat and the only breeding ground of the Pribiloff or American fur seal herd, were discovered by Gerassim Pribiloff, a navigator in the employ of one of the Russian trading companies. Pribiloff had heard miraculous stories as far back as 1784 about the strange sea animals which were said to be able to skim along the top of the water at an unheard-of speed. He was of an exploring turn of mind and actually made several voyages in the hope of seeing the wonderful fish. On one of his voyages he suddenly found himself in the presence of a tremendous roar. Pribiloff realized that he had attained his object. When the fog lifted he discovered the islands—and the seals—in the Bering Sea, about two thousand miles from Seattle by direct route.

Far more interesting has been the study of the habits of the seals. W. I. Lembkey, chief seal agent of the Bureau of Fisheries, says that they come to islands to breed with marvelous regularity. The bulls arrive about May 1st, hauling up from the sea to the rookeries, favorite places on the desolate, rocky shores. Seal men use the word haul as an appropriate expression of the seal's method of locomotion. The bulls spread themselves along the coast in a line similar to the skirmish outposts of an army. Each male seems to guard an imaginary circle about fifty feet in circumference. About June 1st the cows arrive and, apparently without influence by the males, haul into the various rookeries.

The seals are highly polygamous and the adult males gather about them from one to seventy-five cows, a group designated by the seal hunters a harem. Bulls try to steal cows from neighbors' harems, and there are fights in which the cow in question is often torn to pieces. After being on land for three or four

days the cow gives birth to a pup. Then she goes to sea to get food for the offspring, going as far as three hundred miles from the islands to the feeding grounds. The harem formation lasts until July 20th. After that the cows visit the bachelor seals, who are obliged by the old males to haul up at a point not frequented by breeding seals. The seals migrate from the islands about November 1st. By the first of the year the females are seen as far south as California, three thousand miles away. The breeding males seldom go below the Gulf of Alaska.

During the journey to the feeding banks in search of sustenance for her young, the female gorges herself with food and sleeps on the water during the process of digestion. She becomes an easy prey to hunters, who with shotgun and spear pitilessly attack the defenseless seal, which is either killed at once or, as is often the case, horribly mutilated. Seals in motion are shot. Those asleep are speared. In many cases a seal shot in the water sinks and is not recovered. Each female seal murdered means an infinitely larger loss of seal life. A cow seal gives birth to a pup each year for probably ten years. When the female seal is slaughtered in the water, the unborn cub is destroyed and the new-born cub on land starves to death. Each mother seal killed means at least three lives, not taking into account cubs which might have been born in ensuing years.

As the result of certain differences which had arisen between Great Britain and the United States over the seizures of three Canadian sealing vessels on high seas in pursuit of pelagic fishing in 1886, and the efforts of our government to protect the seal herd, these two nations concluded a treaty on February 29th, 1892. Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State at the time. The two countries agreed to submit the dispute to a tribunal of arbitration. The finding and awards conference is usually referred to as "the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration." It found that the Bering Sea was not a closed sea, and also decided adversely to the United States in the question of its right to protect the seal herd outside of territorial waters. However, a set of regulations was adopted by which the subjects of Great Britain are prohibited from killing seals at any time within a zone of sixty miles surrounding the Pribiloff Islands. This is the only nation so regulated. Citizens of all other nations may, therefore, kill seals at any time and at any place, excepting the land and water areas of Alaska subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, which in the latter case is the usual three-mile limit.

When the Joint High Commission between the United States and Great Britain, of which former

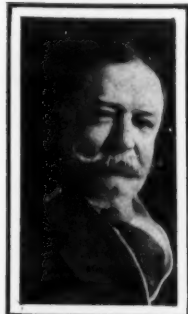
(Continued on page 423.)

What Notable People Are Talking About

THE JEW AS AN IDEAL CITIZEN.

By President William H. Taft.

I HAVE profound admiration for the Jewish people, because they are essentially artistic, because they make excellent citizens, are in favor of law and order. I am glad to have them come to this country. They have the profoundest appreciation of our institutions of liberty and education. I am a Unitarian, but the church where my father had a pew stood next to the Jewish synagogue in Cincinnati presided over by a distinguished Jew, patriot and citizen, and the churches were so close together that often pulpits were exchanged. So, on the main question, I am orthodox.



PRESIDENT TAFT.

He asserts a profound admiration for the Jewish people because they make excellent citizens and are exponents of law. Copyright, 1908, by Moffett Studio.

WILL ASIA TAKE OUR TRADE?

Moreton Frewen, English Economist.

THE MOST serious aspect of the depreciation of gold—or, to word it more simply, of the great rise of gold prices—is that it is stimulating the industrial development of Asia, with eight hundred millions of people, and involves a competition which, though little noticed thus far, is a menace to our Western civilizations. The great abundance of the new gold inflates our currencies, but there is no equivalent inflation of the silver currencies of the far East. The result is a great stimulus to all that Asia exports to us, and if the rise of gold prices continues during the next quarter of a century, as I believe it will, we shall hand over the control of many great industries—such as steel and coal, cotton, leather and jute—to an awakening China. When I think of the creations I have myself seen—the cotton mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Cal-

cutta, the boot factories of Cawnpore, and now this terribly ominous competition of Hankow, Shanghai and Hong Kong—I find myself wondering what white industries menaced by this murderous Mongolian competition will survive. The coming competition of Chinese pig and steel must keep the prices of pig and steel down here in the West to something like their cost of production in China plus freights, but there is no such competition in the case of perishable commodities—wheat, beef, bacon and butter. Thus the necessities of life here must get the full uplift of the increasing depreciation of gold.

THE APEX OF TRUE GREATNESS.

Senator P. J. McCumber, of North Dakota.

TO HAVE made the life of one woman a joy and a comfort, to have raised a family of boys and girls upon whose character he has left the impress of his own integrity and courage and honor and lofty purposes—qualities that die not with the man, but are transmitted through generation after generation—surely this is the apex of all true greatness.

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER.

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York.

EVERYTHING is as naught if, as we progress, we do not come closer together in a realization of opportunities for service to our fellows and in appreciation of the extent of misfortune which may be prevented or relieved. The success which is indicated in the facility of communication, in the activities of markets, and in the products of manufactures is important, indeed; but its importance must be found ultimately in those other qualities which are represented in a growing solicitude for an improved condition and for the real betterment of the great masses of our people. The thing that we are proud of in America to-day is the enlarging area of opportunity and the concern of those who have been favored by their talents or fortune for those who are less favored. That is the real pride of our national life.

HOW TO GET ON IN POLITICS.

Attorney-General George W. Wickersham.

OFTEN a young man does not know how to go about entering politics. He should first learn all about the political organization of his own community, and in what subdivision he lives. He should learn who are the party leaders in his district and should make their acquaintance; first of all, that of his election-district captain. After this, he should study the character of the men and see what kind of people his party is putting into the local offices. Then he should get to know the other young men of his district, without distinction as to whether they are in his own class of life or not. From then on, his career would develop according to his ability. The most important thing for a college man who intends to enter politics to acquire is a complete knowledge of the history of his own country. This does not mean simply an acquaintance with the "drum and trumpet" history, as Green calls it, but a thorough knowledge of the political history of the United States. In addition to this, I would advise the study of modern languages, especially of Spanish.



ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM.

He advises young men who intend entering politics to study political organizations from all viewpoints, and to start at the bottom.

THE REAL MEANING OF WAR.

Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio.

THE GREATEST scientists and sociologists are men of peace. They trace the decadence of the race in congested centers to the evils growing out of war and its consequent drainage upon the resources of peoples. Wars are the propaganda of disease. Blood maladies are brought back by soldiers inoculated by personal touch with victims of lowest forms of vice.

Is the Fur Seal Doomed to Annihilation?



KILLING THE SEALS UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Each year the skins of a certain number of male seals are taken for the market. This is done scientifically. The danger of annihilating the herd lies in the work of poachers who kill everything and anything they run across.—H. D. Chichester.



FAMOUS SEAL ROOKERY ON ST. PAUL ISLAND.

Japanese raiders were caught slaughtering female seals in this territory. The two Pribiloff Islands in Bering Sea furnish the only breeding ground for the American seal. This herd is the largest in the world.—W. I. Lemkey.



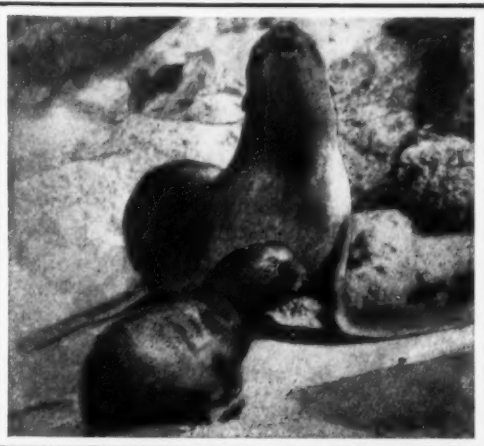
REMOVING THE SKINS FOR THE MARKET

The first step in preparing the hides for milady's coat. This is the work of experts and is done immediately after the seals have been killed.
H. D. Chichester.



WEIGHING THE HIDES.

The skins are stacked up in great piles and the weight of each is taken separately and recorded in the inspector's book.
H. D. Chichester.



MOTHER SEAL AND HER CUB.

It is in the ruthless slaughter of the females that the danger of annihilation lies.
W. I. Lemkey.



TWO LITTLE ORPHANS.

The only two motherless fur seal pups living. They were brought up on the bottle at the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington.
H. D. Chichester.



FRIENDS AND GUARDIANS OF THE SEALS.

The native guards on the fur seal islands who are on constant watch for seal poachers on land and water.—W. I. Lemkey.



THE HAPPY FAMILY.

This is considered to be the most perfect picture ever taken of the seals in the rookery on the Pribiloff Islands.—H. D. Chichester.

(See article on opposite page.)

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



"PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN JORIS DE COULERY,"
By Rembrandt, which brought \$34,500, at
the sale in New York.



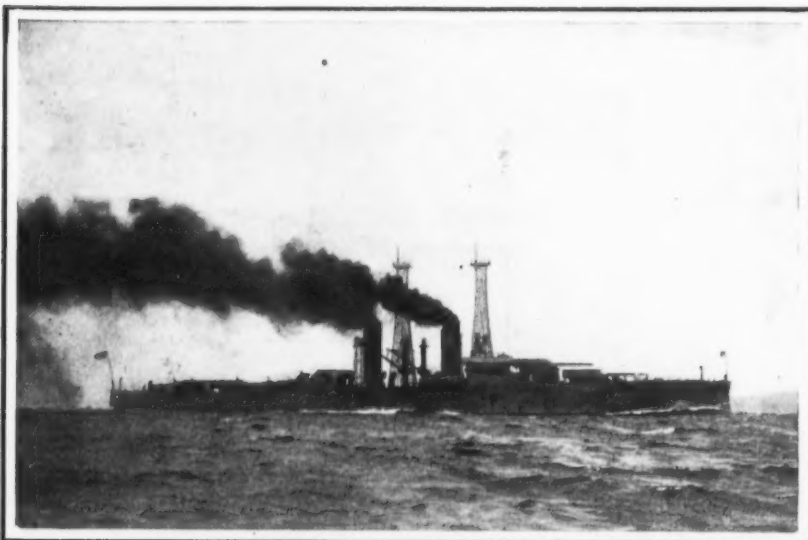
TROYON'S "GOING TO MARKET."
This superb picture sold for \$60,500.



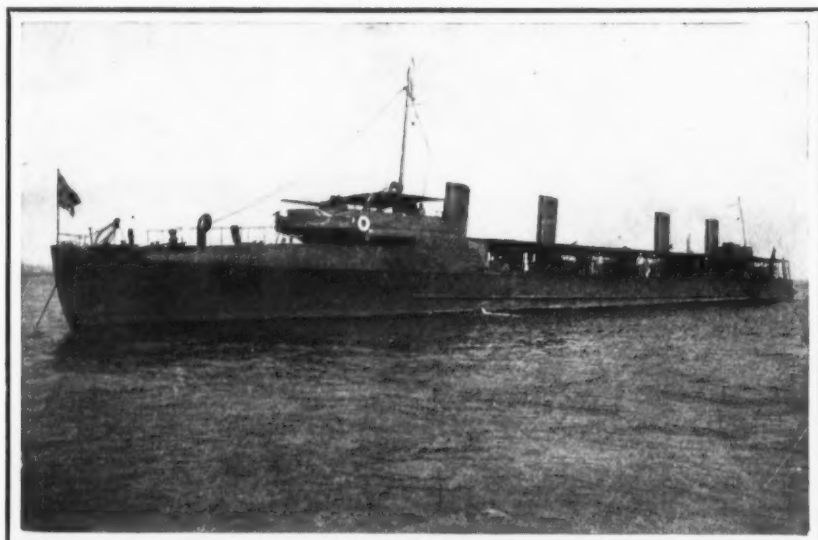
"PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN,"
By Franz Hals, which brought \$137,000, the
highest price paid for a picture in America.

PAINTINGS WHICH SOLD FOR GREAT FORTUNES.

Record-breaking prices were obtained for many pictures at the sale of the late Charles P. Yerkes's art collection at New York. Over \$2,050,000 was realized, a record for a total of an art sale.



THE MOST POWERFUL DREADNOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
The new battleship *Delaware*, which was placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard on April 4.
Boston Photo News Co.



THE BOAT THAT ESTABLISHED A WORLD'S RECORD.
The new torpedo boat destroyer *Reid*, which broke all records for speed for naval vessels on April 7.
She maintained thirty-six miles an hour for four hours.—Copyright by E. C. Muller.



A CLERK WHO COMMITTED CRIME FOR THE PLEASURE OF READING ABOUT IT.
Bertrand G. Spencer, of Springfield, Mass., the clerk who has confessed to the recent killing of Miss Martha Blackstone, at Springfield. He declares that the intense satisfaction he derived from reading of his exploits in the newspapers was the impulse which led to a long run of theft and murder.



THE METHODISTS' TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT.
Just before leaving for Africa, the former President received a copy of the Methodist Discipline, in accordance with a vote of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore. The presentation copy was handsomely bound in black seal.



Clay, captain football team.



Kilduff, captain swimming team.



Branham, captain lacrosse team.



Donelson, captain track team.



Underwood, captain tennis team.

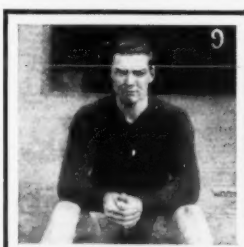


Gilbert, captain wrestling team.



Pringle and Bronson baseball managers, and Gillam, captain.
THE NAVAL ACADEMY'S TEAM CAPTAINS FOR 1910.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



Ainsworth, captain of crew.



La Monte, captain gym team.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, MASSACHUSETTS THE SECOND AND CHINA THE THIRD.



JAPAN WELCOMES AMERICAN TOURISTS.
The reception committee of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce which greeted a party of seven hundred Americans arriving on the Hamburg-American steamer *Cleveland*.
Emily M. Coroner, Japan.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) AWAITING THE STRANGER
TO THEIR SHORES.
Egyptian dragomans waiting at Alexandria harbor to convey tourists to the shore from a steamer.
Harriet Quimby, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) JUST ROOTERS.
Feeding the pigs is one of the city visitor's favorite diversions at Uncle Joe's farm.—*Edward Sherburne, Massachusetts.*



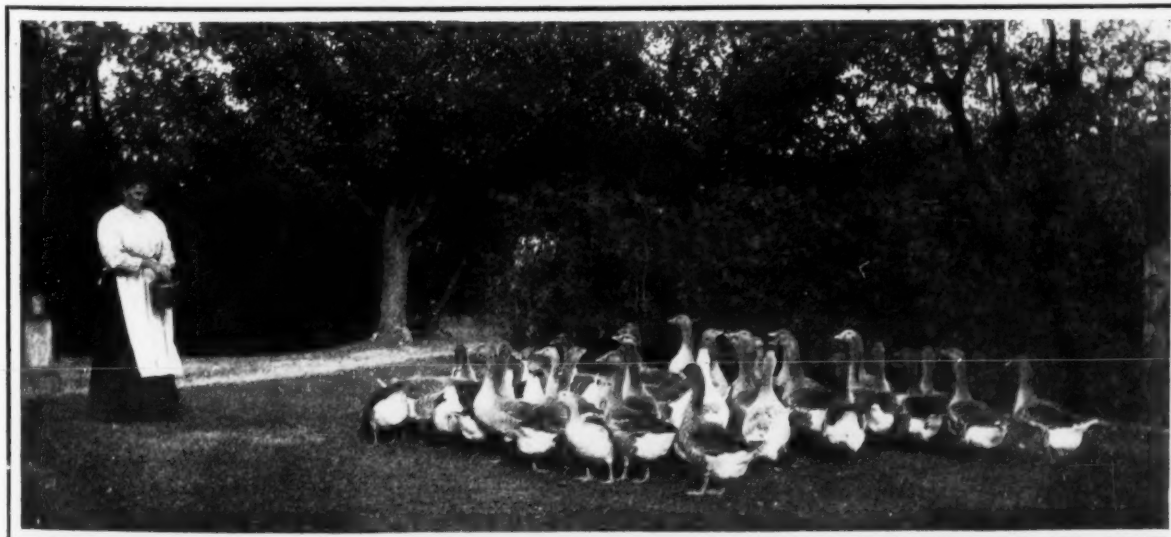
BEAUTIFUL EASTER DECORATIONS.
A costly Easter altar display in St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Milwaukee.
Sumner Matteson, Minnesota.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) RAPID TRANSIT IN CHINA.
Wheelbarrow coolies delivering merchandise for local tradesmen in Shanghai.
Denniston Sullivan, China.



URUGUAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY.
A view of "El Cerro," as seen from the heights above Montevideo. The city's name means, "I see the mountain."—*F. W. Goding, Uruguay.*



"FOR WHAT WE ARE ABOUT TO RECEIVE."
Mayhap you think they don't know what that smile means.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



HIS FIRST TARPON.
Captured at the famous Long Key Fishing Camp in Florida.—*L. P. Schutte, Florida.*

The Famous American Club at Havana

AN ORGANIZATION WHICH IS DOING MUCH TO PROMOTE AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE AND TO STIMULATE THE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF CUBA.

By Mrs. C. R. Miller.

PRIOR to 1898, although there were large numbers of Americans in Havana and the commercial interests of our citizens on the island were considerable, there was no organization which had for its main object the promotion of a better understanding between the two; but after the Spanish-American War the subject of a club where the men might meet socially was agitated, and finally, in October of 1901, the American Club was organized. At present it has members of several nationalities, who represent the best element of the professional and business world of Cuba. The management, however, is exclusively in the hands of the citizens of our country who are maintaining a business residence in Havana. While the club is purely a social one, it is practically impossible for American business men to meet and not talk "shop," and if the commercial and business interests of the island which are in the hands of Americans ever suffer by Cuba's political autonomy, the American Club will likely prove a factor in the settlement.

The building occupied by the club belongs to the American Club Building Company and occupies one of the finest sites in Havana. It is situated on the Prada, with a front of about thirty-five feet and a depth of perhaps one hundred and fifty feet. There are an office and a billiard room on the first floor, together with a sort of reception hall. White marble stairs lead to the second floor, where there is a large reading-room well stocked with American newspapers and magazines. Easy chairs are all about, and the long windows which open on the front and sides afford a fine view of the main avenue of the

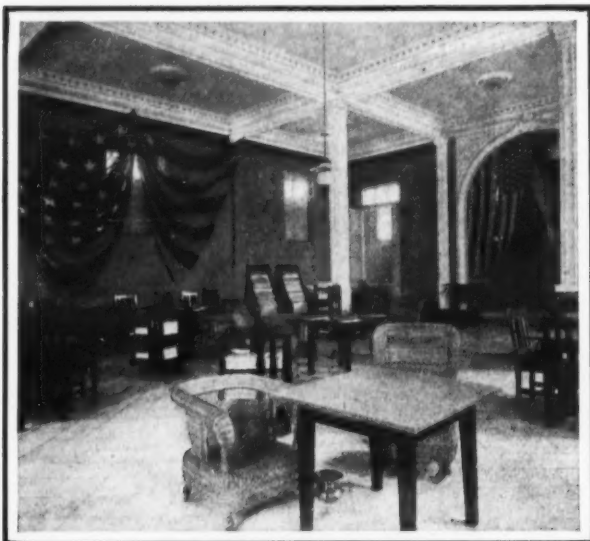
Paris of the West Indies, besides letting in the delicious breeze to the spacious rooms. An excellent restaurant is attached, and all the other appurtenances of a typical, well-ordered American club.



THEY MAINTAIN A COMFORTABLE AND COOL RESTAURANT. Most of the American business men in Havana take luncheon here.

Frequent entertainments are given, when the lady friends of the members are invited. The most notable of these is the annual ball given on February 22d. It was my pleasure this year to be present at this notable entertainment, where I saw the representative people of several nationalities join heartily in celebrating upon foreign soil the birthday of America's first President. The reading-room had been cleared of the chairs and tables and beautifully decorated with flags and palms and used for dancing purposes. The orchestra in the alcove played appropriate music, and added not a little in transforming, for the time being, this tropical city into a typical American town intent on honoring the Father of its Country.

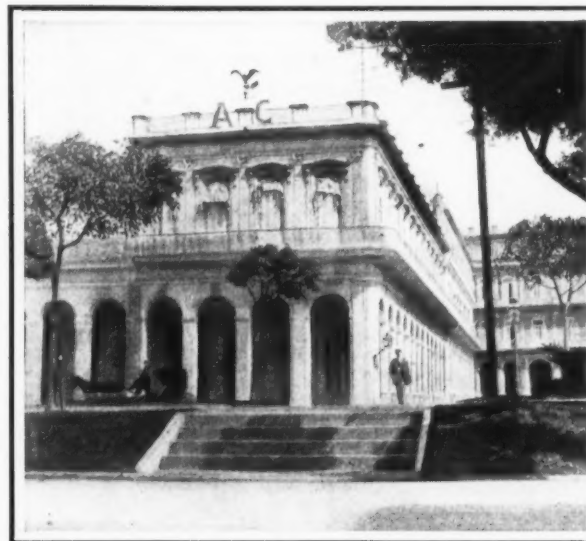
The club at present has about two hundred members. Albert Wright, perhaps the most prominent American lawyer in Havana, is now serving his second term as president. Mr. Wright, who was one of the charter members of the club, makes an ideal official, for his genial Southern manner at once puts the visitor at ease. A man, too, of remarkable executive ability, the club has flourished during his term of office beyond the most sanguine expectations of its first members. Many notable Americans have been entertained here, the last being Secretary of War Dickinson and General Clarence Edwards, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who spent some time in Havana during a recent tour of the West Indies. This organization, by remaining non-political, composed as it is of the substantial business men of Havana, will in time be a potent factor in developing the resources of the island.



THE ATTRACTIVE READING ROOM. All of the principal periodicals of the world find a place in the library of the American Club at Havana.



MR. ALBERT WRIGHT, President of the American Club. Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



THE FINE EDIFICE THAT HOUSES THE ORGANIZATION IN HAVANA. This building is one of the most imposing in the Cuban city and is well adapted for club use.

Another Phase of the Portuguese Cocoa Question

IS IT A STRUGGLE FOR TRADE SUPREMACY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL?

By Clarence Richard Lindner.



OTH sides of the question, "Is Portuguese West African cocoa produced by slave labor?" have been set before the American people. Joseph Burtt, a trained investigator, working in behalf of great English and German cocoa manufacturers, has, through LESLIE'S WEEKLY and the lecture platform, given graphic descriptions of the horrible conditions which are said to obtain on the great plantations of Principe and San Thomé. Viscount de Valle da Costa, Portuguese consul to the United States, has, on behalf of his country, repudiated Mr. Burtt's statements and asserted that the laborers on the plantations in the Portuguese West African possessions are working under bona-fide contract, that the men dwell and work there of their own free will, and are treated as humanely and as fairly as are contract laborers in any colony. To quote from his article: "No laborer can be employed or taken to the islands without a contract. The government appoints men of education and refinement in each province, called curators of the aborigines, whose duty it is to see that the laws relating to this system are not violated and that no laborer is imposed upon or forced to enter into a contract against his will. Every contract must provide for the payment of wages of not less than two dollars and seventy cents per month, free food, clothing and medical attendance, and also free transportation, at the end of three years, back to the mainland where the contract was first made."

The question has resolved itself, then, down to this: "Is the cocoa grown on San Thomé and Angola produced by slave labor?" Opinions differ. Mr. Burtt investigated the field himself, and his conclusion, already known to our readers, is that "if this is not slavery, I know of no word in the English language which correctly characterizes it." William A. Cadbury, one of the great English manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate, himself visited Angola and San Thomé, and is emphatic in the statement that conditions on the plantations are opposed to all ideals of humanity and civilization. Charles A. Swan, a missionary of high standing and of long experience at Angola, in his book, "The Slavery of To-day," gives serious confirmation of the reports that the blacks of Portuguese West Africa are bought and sold by the white men of the district, are detained as laborers on the plantations against their will, and that the term "contract" as applied to them is farcical, in that it means naught to the laborer and serves as an excuse for the planter. These are serious charges, well worth careful consideration and investigation. We are confronted, however, by a new phase of the situation.

Competent authorities and importers and manufacturers of cocoa are remonstrating that, while Mr. Burtt's lecture campaign in this country was no doubt carried on by him in good faith and that he was guided by worthy motives, he did not, however, do full justice to the American manufacturer when he "allowed his audiences to disperse in the belief that cocoa should not be used by them in any form if they were in sympathy with the great cause of sup-

pressing slavery." They assert, further, that many of the ministers in whose churches Mr. Burtt spoke exhorted the congregations to abstain from the use of cocoa, thereby voicing a protest, by way of boycott, against conditions under which the Portuguese product was said to be grown. This, they hold, was a manifest injustice to American dealers and manufacturers. To prove their protest, they submit the following in refutation of the statement that America can in any way, except through diplomatic channels, remedy the conditions said to exist in Portuguese West Africa. We read:

How can America, in the face of the subjoined figures, accomplish such purpose when Germany, France, Spain, and other continental countries (leaving England outside) have not boycotted this kind of cocoa, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and have only to substitute five per cent. of San Thomé cocoa for any other kind or kinds, in the quantities used by them, to absorb the entire amount of this brand used in the United States.

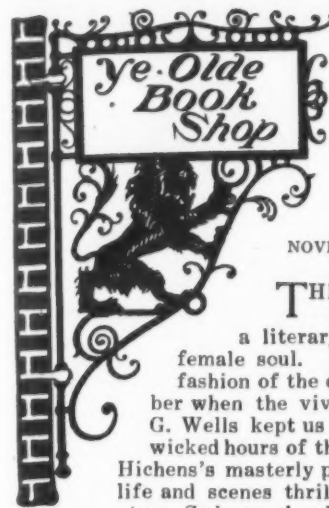
We quote the following table:

United States Consumption.	Crop of San Thomé.
1909 - 130,348 bags.	464,441 bags.
1908 - 102,207 bags.	460,287 bags.
1907 - 109,802 bags.	402,287 bags.
1906 - 133,884 bags.	410,165 bags.
1905 - 63,271 bags.	426,026 bags.
1904 - 74,821 bags.	342,100 bags.

America could easily do without Portuguese cocoa, for over a series of years the proportion of our total imports of cocoa included about fourteen per cent. of the Portuguese product, and this indiscriminate agitation, ostensibly on behalf of the section which gives us but fourteen per cent., menaces the welfare of that section which supplies eighty-six per cent.

It is undoubtedly true that some manufacturers have, by reason of this agitation, abstained from the use of San Thomé cocoa, some through humane motives, others probably being intimidated by fear of public opinion, misled by such agitation. In either case the situation has worked to their serious disadvantage, because those less scrupulous could benefit by whatever depression in value is caused by those

(Continued on page 425.)



The Month's Newest Books

AN INTIMATE DISCUSSION OF THE LITERARY WORLD
AND A REVIEW OF BOOKS WORTH WHILE

NOVELS GOOD, BAD AND
PASSABLE.

THE TREND of the modern novelist is toward a literary vivisection of the female soul. It seems to be the fashion of the day. We can remember when the vivid imaginings of H. G. Wells kept us reading far into the wicked hours of the night, when Robert Hichens's masterly paintings of Egyptian life and scenes thrilled us with their poetry; Suderman's character studies and philosophy were both instructive and entertaining. But now—"Why did she do it?" is the cry of the present-day novelist. Why did she do what? Well, everything she shouldn't. They are scarcely complimentary to the fair sex, these erstwhile worshipers at the shrine of womanhood. More—they are insulting, to put it mildly. Surely there is enough of the sordid in the world without idealizing it and excusing it in a form of book making. We could excuse Victoria Cross—

her mind seems never able to rise above sex problems. Elinor Glyn is negligible. But E. Temple Thurston we cannot condone. Had he utilized in a manner more worthy the polished artistry which he displays in "Sally Bishop" (Mitchell Kennerly, N. Y. \$1.50), he could have taken front rank among our modern realistic novelists. He has pawned his art. He knows that the sordid and the salacious will sell, for Elinor Glyn has paved his way, and he panders to that portion of the public taste which makes possible such excuses for drama as "The Girl from Rector's" and kindred productions.

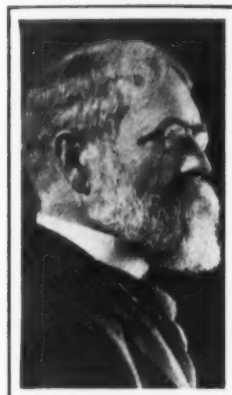
Among our master novelists who have focused their attention on the *genus femina*, but one, Winston Churchill, has kept his cuffs clean. "A Modern Chronicle" (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50) is truly gratifying. It is a faithful study of a self-assertive American girl ambitious of social distinction. Hitherto Mr. Churchill has subordinated his women to the male characters in his novels, but now he gives us an unsparing analysis of a common type among us. There is much quiet humor and apt characterization.

It is a book that will provoke discussion; a story with a moral.

"The Heart of Desire" is the title of Elizabeth Dejeans's latest novel (J. B. Lippincott, Phila. \$1.50). While the plot is not a new one, the material is well handled. It is a tale of a man's great love for a woman wronged by his own brother, his long wait, unselfish labor in her behalf, and ultimate happiness. The plot is complex, the characters are strong.

Of course an indorsement by Theodore Roosevelt is the best advertisement that a book could have nowadays. Said the ex-President of Warrington Dawson's novel of the new South, "The Scar," "It is in his studies of these native Southern whites—both men and women—and in his studies of the dark-skinned alien races standing so utterly aloof from them and so intimately connected with them, that Mr. Dawson excels. This author writes with power and interest of vital matters." The praise is warm, but in many ways it is merited. The book is valuable

(Continued on page 425.)



ROBERT U. JOHNSON.
A poet and critic of note, he has succeeded the late Mr. Gilder as editor of the *Century*.



JOSEPHINE P. PEABODY.
She won the Shakespeare prize at Avon with her play, "The Piper," which is published by Houghton-Mifflin.



HARRY A. FRANCK.
He made a journey around the world as a tramp. The story of his trip is one of the important travel books of the year. (Century Co.)



MIRIAM COX.
Her new novel, "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman," published by Funk & Wagnalls, seems to be intended for those who read Schopenhauer.



WILL IRWIN.
His latest book, "The House of Mystery," is a clever expose of the work of so-called spiritualistic "mediums."



EDITH MACVANE.
She is one of the popular novelists of the younger generation whose work shows great promise.



JAMES O. CURWOOD,
Author of "The Danger Trail," an exciting novel of love and adventure in the Far North.

Gala Days for the Automobile Tourists

DUST YOUR GOGGLES AND MAKE READY FOR THE JOYOUS COUNTRY RIDES AND ROADSIDE FRIED CHICKEN LUNCHEONS. WITH A HONK! HONK! AND A MERRY BUGLE CALL SPRINGTIME COMES OVER THE HILLS

By George H. Sheridan.

NOW FOR a spin along the peaceful rural lanes as the sun sinks behind its golden proscenium to make way for the memorable spring moonlight nights. The finest touring season is at hand and the motor drivers are scurrying to the countryside which their steeds of steel have taught them to love.

It is the beginning of a touring era the like of which we have never seen. For years the automobile was a toy, but the practical motorists have come to the front by showing its adaptability to the most luxurious and healthful form of travel. Only ten years ago the automobile was in such a primitive state that a ride of twenty miles with comparative comfort was considered a remarkable achievement. The springs were short and stiff, the wheel base was

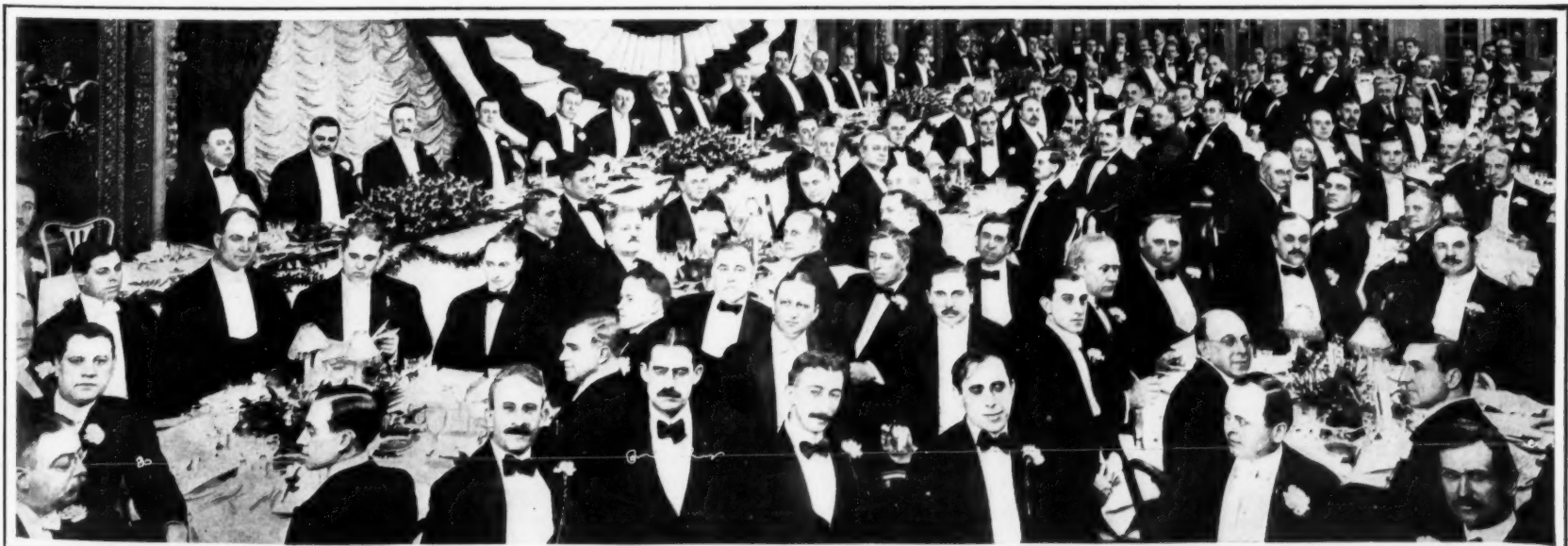
slightly longer than that of a buggy, and the power plant was a bulky mass of pounding, nerve-racking mechanism.

No attempt was made to design a chassis for a body, but, on the other hand, the chassis was first constructed according to the ideas of the designer, and later a body was built to fit it. The result was that the cars looked as if they had been designed for two-passenger machines and the tonneau or rear seats had been added as an afterthought. Owing to the short wheel base, the front wheels had very little time to clear an obstruction before the rear wheels had struck it, and the gentle, bounding action that is now found in the almost noiseless cars of to-day was an unknown sensation. The ceaseless vibration of

the single or two cylinder engine so common in those days added to the discomfort. While the upholstering work was unquestionably good, yet the form of the body of the car was not conducive to comfort, and several years elapsed before this feature was corrected.

Now, instead of designing the car in the old way, comfort is the one important thing every manufacturer is striving for. It is the aim of the passenger. Mrs. Andrew Cuneo, the greatest of the women automobile drivers in America, has her cars built to fit her. Of course we cannot all do this, but the manufacturers have been quick to grasp the idea, which is the biggest boon long-distance riding has had. These

(Continued on page 423.)



THE LARGEST GATHERING OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers banqueting at the Hotel Astor, on April 7. Governor Warren of Michigan was the guest of the evening. One of the features of the dinner was the presentation of a silver loving cup to Colonel Charles Clifton, the president of the association. Colonel Pope made the presentation address. Previous to the dinner a meeting was held at which trade conditions were discussed.—Copyright, 1910, by N. Lazarnick.

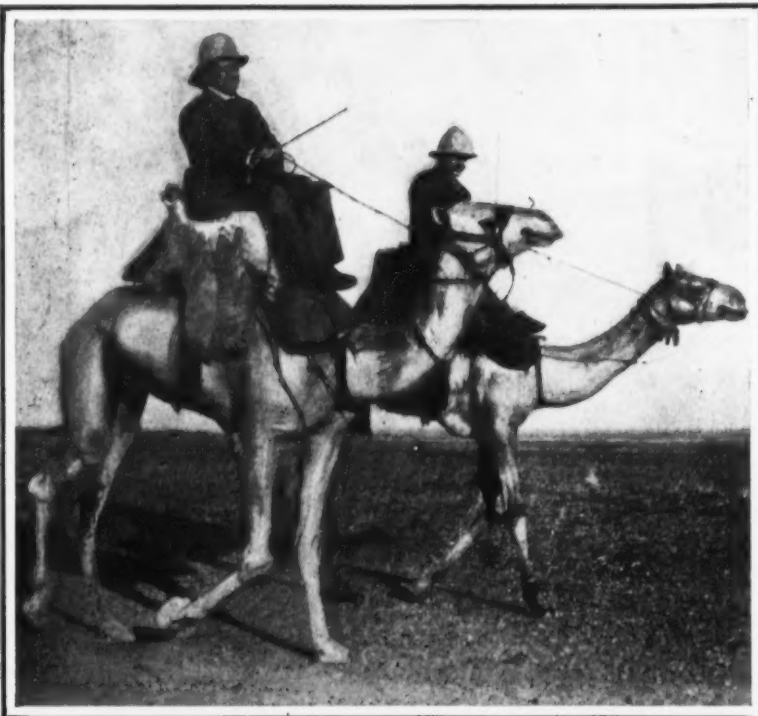
The Most Striking Pictures of Roosevelt in Egypt



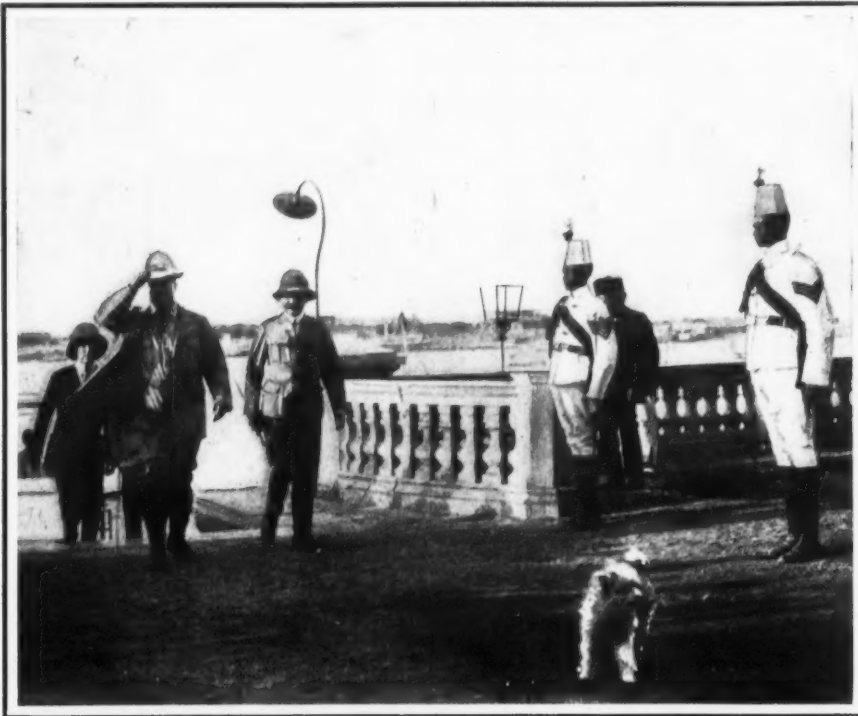
EXPLAINING THE INTERESTING POINTS OF OMDURMAN.
The Roosevelt party on the palace roof obtaining a bird's-eye view of the city.



A LITTLE TEA PARTY.
Colonel Roosevelt, his son Kermit, and General Slatin after witnessing an outdoor athletic meet in Egypt.



ONE OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S MOST NOVEL EXPERIENCES.
Colonel Roosevelt and General Slatin taking a short journey on camel's back at "Kerreri."



THE ARRIVAL AT KHARTUM PALACE.
Colonel Roosevelt accompanied by General Slatin and followed by his son Kermit being officially received on the Upper Nile.



A GREAT AMERICAN RECEPTION.
When Colonel Roosevelt (X) arrived in Cairo he found a large assemblage of American citizens awaiting to receive him. He made a short address to the American Colony, which was received with much applause and enthusiasm.

Photographs copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, 1910.

Full-blooded Indians Give a Remarkable Comic Opera

STUDENTS OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL PRESENT THE "CAPTAIN OF PLYMOUTH" WITH MARKED SUCCESS.



THE BEAUTIFUL FINALE OF THE SECOND ACT.

The music was unique, but full of charm and movement. The Indian girls' voices were especially clear with a marked purity of tone. Many new and unusual dance formations were executed. The costumes were striking reproductions of the Plymouth period.



JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA.

John pleading the cause of Myles Standish, the doughty Captain of Plymouth.



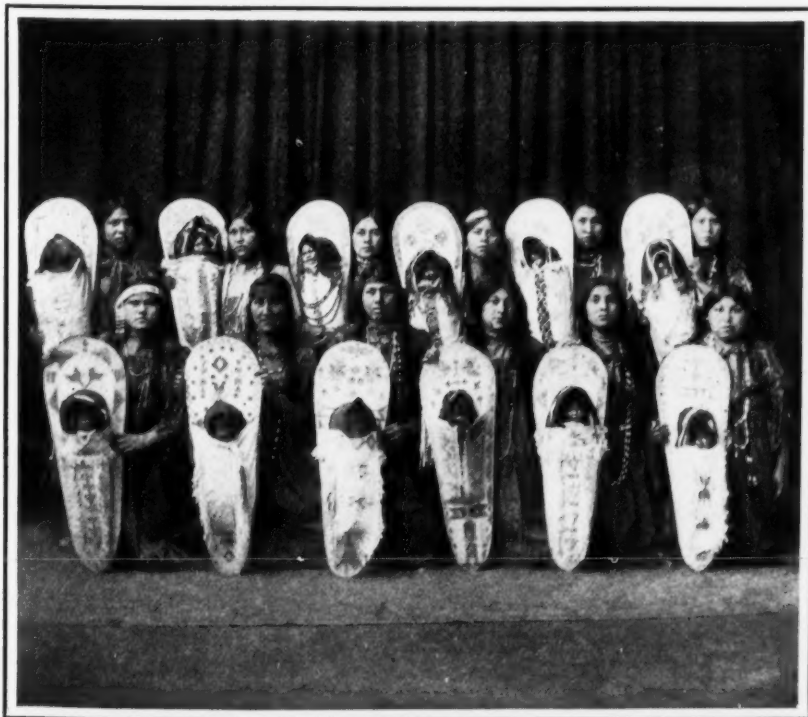
ELDER BREWSTER BESET BY PLYMOUTH LADS.

The Elder, who sees nothing but sorrow in life, is urged to the gayeties and joy of living.



CAPTAIN MYLES STANDISH BEFORE KATONKA.

Standish promises to marry the Indian princess, daughter of a great chief, Watawamut, with the proviso that he be set free from captivity.



THE SQUAWS' CHORUS.

The most beautiful girls in the Indian school were selected for this feature, and their dancing and singing contributed to the most attractive part of the performance. One of the most enjoyable, as well as unusual, dramatic performances ever given in the United States was presented recently by the pupils of the Carlisle Indian School, at Carlisle, Pa. Every one in the cast was a full-blooded Indian. Over seventeen tribes were represented in the play. Three performances were given and each one was well attended and enthusiastically applauded.



CHIEF WATAWAMUT AND HIS BRAVES.

The Piquets' war dances were given with realistic effect and many of the old war cries were resurrected for the purposes of the comic opera.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

SPRINGTIME BRINGS THE HIGH-BROW DRAMA, BUT FATHER KNICKERBOCKER PREFERS TO GAMBOL ON THE GREEN.

By Harriet Quimby.



MME. MARIETTA GILLY,
Whose fine dramatic ability is well
displayed in "The Whirlwind,"
at Daly's.—Hall.

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Fiske delighted us in her production of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society," which was one of the most important theatrical openings of the season, she has given us nothing but disappointment in her second play, which, because of her limited time in New York, will be the last for many months in which we will have the opportunity of enjoying her work. It is to be regretted that she could not have been more happy in her choice and have given us a revival of some of her former plays. As *Hannele*, the thirteen-year-old child in Gerhart Hauptmann's dream play, she has taken from, rather than added to, her reputation.

Sixteen years ago "Hannele" was forbidden a production in New York by Commodore Gerry, president of the S. P. C. C., who constituted himself public censor. He and his supporters contended that the play was blasphemous. That particular objection was overruled, and after considerable controversy "Hannele" was produced, but met with little success from the general public. In this era of miracle plays and dramatized visions, Mrs. Fiske, after a lapse of sixteen years, has seen fit to revive the work, and she has produced it without interference, although I am not sure that lawful interference would not be justified. To one sitting through this mournful presentation, the thought uppermost is, To what purpose is it?

There is no answer. The play is apparently purposeless. It points no moral, it does not uplift, and it does not teach a lesson. It presents no particular beauty of thought or expression. Its chief object, as far as I have been able to determine, is to harrow the souls of poor, misguided theater-goers who have failed to inform themselves regarding their selection of entertainment before procuring seats for it. "Hannele" is a work which will appeal to the few—those who love sadness in any form. There are persons who thoroughly enjoy a funeral and who make it a point to attend as many as they can, or, failing to gain admittance, stand on the sidewalk with other vulture-like human beings to see the coffin brought out.

It is to be doubted if Hauptmann ever intended "Hannele" as a dramatic production

before being pressed into it by enthusiastic admirers who thought they saw great dramatic possibilities in it. Granting that there is a certain tenderness and pathos in the work, which is written around the fantastic dreams of a dying child, there can be no justification for staging a play which presents the horrors of a death chamber and which shows the process of winding the dead in a shroud and laying her in a coffin close to the footlights, while black-veiled mourners weep and moan. The appeal which the play makes to one who, while in the mood, reads it is lost entirely in the play staged. From the beginning of "Hannele," occupants of the seats out in front squirm nervously and wish themselves a thousand miles away, or they express their disgust of such a presentation of a literary masterpiece.

Hannele is a little girl. Her mother is dead and she lives with a brutal stepfather who beats her. She had heard something about heaven, so she decides to die and go there. She throws herself in the river, but is rescued. We see her brought into a dimly lighted place occupied by pickpockets and drunkards. They place her upon a miserable bed, and a doctor and nun nurse come to attend her. She becomes delirious and through her brain flit dreams colored with the thoughts which she has known in her waking hours. Her mother's spirit kneels by her bedside and talks in sepulchral tones. A number of angels, which look something like New York's electric-light signs, appear and draw something about flowers.

Hannele sees herself in long white robes and in a crystal coffin, with all her little friends stricken with wonder and awe. What the audience sees is not only the picture of a dying child with a nun in attendance, but all the visions, including the actual

preparation of the girl for her coffin and the placing of her in it, while a ghastly figure supposed to represent Death hovers about. The final scene discloses the figure of a man resembling our conception of Christ, but which is supposed to be *Hannele's* schoolmaster, to whom in her dreams she has attributed the features and actions of our Savior. After a moment of darkness on the stage, *Hannele* is seen being led by the Savior up a flight of interminable steps, which are flanked on each side by winged angels. Mrs. Fiske makes as much of the part of *Hannele* as one could desire, and Holbrook Blinn, who is of the earth earthy in both appearance and methods of acting, assumes without glory to himself the role of *Hannele's* vision of Christ.

ARTHUR SCHNITZLER'S SPLENDID ONE-ACT PLAY.

"The Green Cockatoo," a one-act play which precedes "Hannele" in Mrs. Fiske's double bill, is well worth seeing. It creates a desire to see more of this author's work, and a series of plays by him would undoubtedly receive a royal welcome here. "The Green Cockatoo" is the name of an underground resort in Paris and the time is the eve of the fall of the Bastille. The proprietor of the café, which is a rendezvous for aristocratic slummers, hires a band of actors and actresses to play the part

of thieves and murderers to entertain his patrons, who think they are seeing something very wicked. The attempts of the actors to play their parts, the arrival of the different visitors, and the climax which turns a pretending murderer into a genuine one are the principal scenes in the little play, which is brimful of action.

LAURENCE IRVING AND MABEL HACKNEY IN ANOTHER BRIEUX PLAY.

A French playwright apparently cannot write a play without a discussion of the sexes in it. I cannot imagine a "Shore Acres" or an "Old Homestead" or a "Music Master" coming from France. The Frenchman must treat of love and marriage or love without marriage when he writes. Eugene Brieux is no exception to this rule, judging from his two plays

(Continued on page 425.)



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

121. MONTGOMERY AND STONE IN "THE OLD TOWN," AT THE GLOBE.

Caricatures by Ed. A. Goewey.



"MADAME X," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATER.
Dorothy Donnelly and William Elliott in the third act of
Henry W. Savage's production of the great
French melodrama.—White.



MRS. FISKE IN AN IBSEN ROLE.
The closing scene of "Pillars of Society," in which Mrs. Fiske and
Holbrook Blinn have been appearing at the Lyceum Theater.
Byron.



"BEETHOVEN"—A DRAMATIC BIOGRAPHY.
Donald Robertson as Beethoven and Rebecca Warren
as Bettina Brentano, at the New Theater.
Byron.

Sporting Notes of Various Kinds from the Old Fan's Notebook

By Ed. A. Goewey.



IN A RECENTLY published letter to the sporting editor of a local daily, Tommy Burns, "the brief world's champion," wrote from Australia as follows:

Johnson is a slight favorite over here, 6-4, as they think Jeffries has been out of the game too long. But, of course, that remains to be seen on July 4. Let me know how the betting is, and how Jeff and Johnson are. I want to bet a little money over here. Johnson would be a great fighter if he was only a real game fellow, but he is a coward in his heart if he gets hurt. Of course he is all right if he is winning. Then he is a champion. McIntosh offered Johnson \$8,000 for Johnson and me after he fights Jeff, whether he wins or loses, and the winner can take all. I am doing this merely to get a chance at him again, but Johnson wouldn't answer McIntosh's cable. Johnson went to the Manly Hospital the day after we fought and I guess he won't forget the beating around the ribs. If you ever see him, ask him why he went to the Manly Hospital and had the X-ray put on him. Ask him if his ribs were broken.

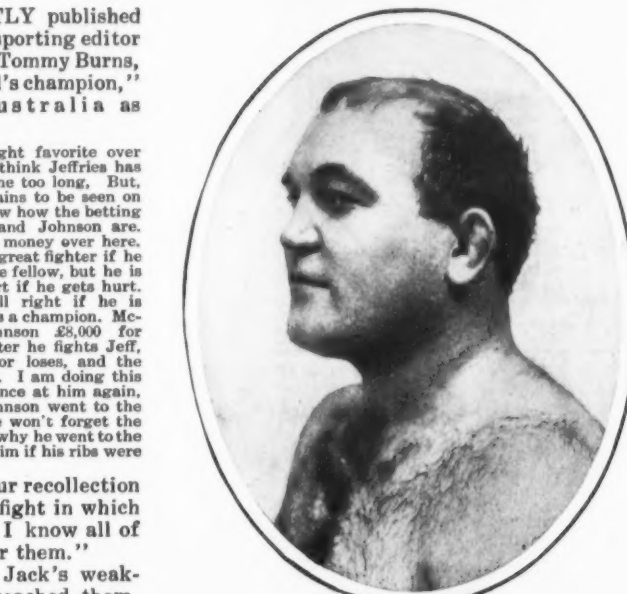
Oh, very well, Tommy! However, if our recollection is correct, you remarked just before the fight in which you lost the championship of the world, "I know all of Johnson's weak points and I'm going after them."

Well, old boy, you may have known Jack's weaknesses, as you claimed, but you never reached them. That he simply smothered you is a matter of history. There is an old theory among ring fighters that every black boxer has "a yellow streak," and that if a little real punishment gets to him he will quit. Were this invariably true it would be very comforting to a lot of us who would like to see Jeffries win. But we must look the matter fairly and squarely in the face. Johnson has never shown "a yellow streak" to date, and no crowd seems large enough or hostile enough to feaze him.

When Johnson defeated Burns in Australia, he battled in a country and before a gathering that have practically no use for a black. The people at the ringside were absolutely fair, but they were against Jack and showed their preference for Burns in every clean way possible. Let us quote for your benefit a part of the account of the Burns-Johnson fight from the Sydney Bulletin that will throw some light on this man Johnson, his coolness and his methods in the ring:

Johnson suddenly appeared in the passage and climbing into the ring went to his corner. There was a faint cheer, and the colored giant bowed again and again. He didn't get much homage, but made a lot of what he did get. Then Burns appeared, and was nearly blown out of the stadium by the crash of applause that thundered from 20,000 throats. Johnson was not depressed by the tremendous ovation his rival received. Expecting with unerring accuracy between the heads of one of his seconds and a newspaper man nearby, he leaned over the ropes and inquired of a manial had he got "that bet on." The varet had, and Johnson seemed relieved. Then he glanced at the opposite corner and noticed that the man who was giving him the chance of his life and over two-stone in weight, was wearing elastic bands on his elbows. He demanded that they should be removed. Burns refused. Johnson appealed the referee, but McIntosh said there was nothing in the rules against bands, and that they could be worn. "All right," said Johnson, "I'll sit here till he takes 'em off. They must be there to do him some good, and if he don't take 'em off, there'll be no fight."

Mr. Westmacott announced to the crowd that Johnson refused to fight till Burns removed the bandages and a storm of howls and hoots ripped the air. Through the bass roar came shrill voices adjur-



JAMES J. JEFFRIES, CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT.

If hirsute adornment is still an indication of strength, as in the case of Samson, Jim should be a sort of human "grizzly."

ing Burns not to give way to the "black cow." McIntosh leaned against the ropes and waited. Larry Foley remonstrated with Johnson, who sat grinning at the rage of the crowd. A man with an imagination would have been impressed—but Johnson wasn't. This shows the occasional advantage of not having an imagination. Burns ended what would have soon become an ugly business by suddenly rising and throwing off the thin elastic bandages.

As they came together people got their first chance to realize the great disparity between the men. Johnson's magnificent body and ophidian head and face fairly towered over Burns who seemed a mere boy in his teens beside him. As Johnson went in he smiled and paused. "All right, Tahmmy," he laughed, shooting out his spar-like left for Burns's rib. Quick as lightning, Burns's right fell on his biceps and took the weight out of the blow, while his left landed on the black. As he swung round to draw out, they clinched, broke loose, and, like a flash, Johnson, with a tremendous right upward swing, caught Burns fair under the chin, lifted him off his feet, and sent him to the floor in a sitting posture.

This was the really decisive blow of the fight, for, although Burns was not knocked out he was obviously dazed. So dazed that he lost his ring craft, his hitting power and his speed.

At the close of the round, Johnson went to his corner where he sat cool and unruffled, laughing and talking. "Water," he roared, with a grin, and took a mouthful that would have been a decent drink for an elephant. Then he sat up to have a look at the crowd. He had reason to be pleased with himself. Not only had he demonstrated that Burns's patent offense was useless against him, but that he was so much stronger that he could hold the champion helpless until he was ready to smite.

Early in the second round the audience sighed as it realized that Burns and Johnson were not in the same class. In the clinches, Burns's characteristic attitude was one of absolute helplessness, Johnson defending his stomach and avoiding uppercuts with the greatest of ease. A more one-sided struggle it would be impossible to imagine. Burns was plucky as a lion, but the black man was strong as a locomotive.

The remainder of the fight is told in about the same style. Throughout, the antagonism of the writer to Johnson can be easily seen, and yet he admits that the black defeated Burns with only the slightest effort and that instead of showing a yellow streak when the crowd demonstrated its hostile feeling he simply treated it with disdain.

It may be Beaumont instead of Sheekard this year.

Don't you believe that McGraw ever said he wouldn't have Larry McLean on his team. If Grif ever actually puts the big backstop on the market, Mac will come across with a gilt-edged offer.

It is known that Bobby Byrne's ankle is still weak and that he may not play regularly with the Pirates during the early part of the season. If he lays off, Bill McKechnie, a clever boy from the Central League, will take his place.

It is said that Tommy Ryan has finally decided not to assist in the training of J. Arthur Johnson. Tommy doesn't like Jeff, but he has figured out that if he trains the colored fighter and Jack thrashes Jim, he (Tommy) will be

the most unpopular white man in America for many days to come. On the other hand, should he put Johnson in condition only to have his charge defeated, he would become a standing joke. Tommy has the reputation of being just about as wise as they make 'em.

By the way, J. Arthur says he will surely defeat Jeff inside of twenty rounds. Maybe! But from past performances, twenty rounds will not see the fight terminated if Johnson has to push the fighting. Johnson is a waiter by instinct, and rather than go after Jeff and force matters, he will let the fight drag all through the entire afternoon.

(Continued on page 427.)



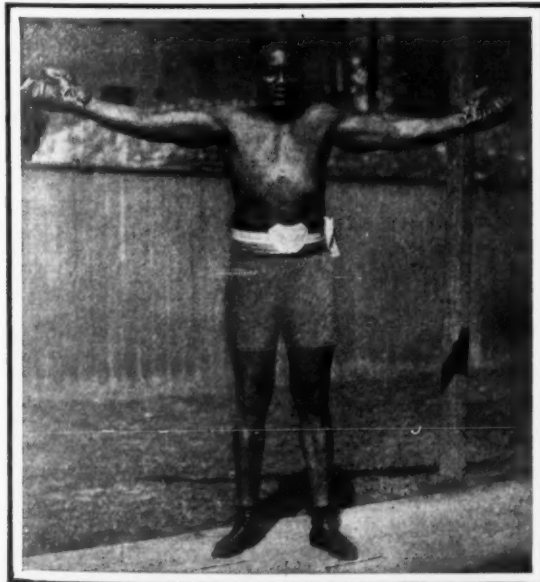
PRESIDENT LYNCH INSTRUCTING THE NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES.

Left to right: Moran, Van Cleff, Kane, Secretary Heydler, President Lynch, Rigler, Johnstone, Brennan, Klem, Emslie and O'Day.

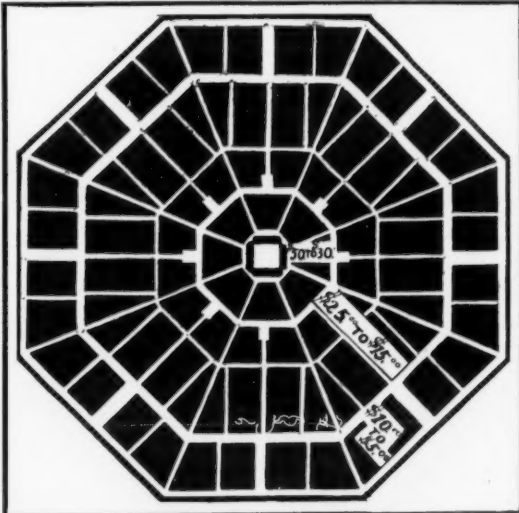


HOW QUAKERTOWN OPENED THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Bleacher crowd at Shibe Park during one of the games for the city championship between the Quakers and the Athletics.

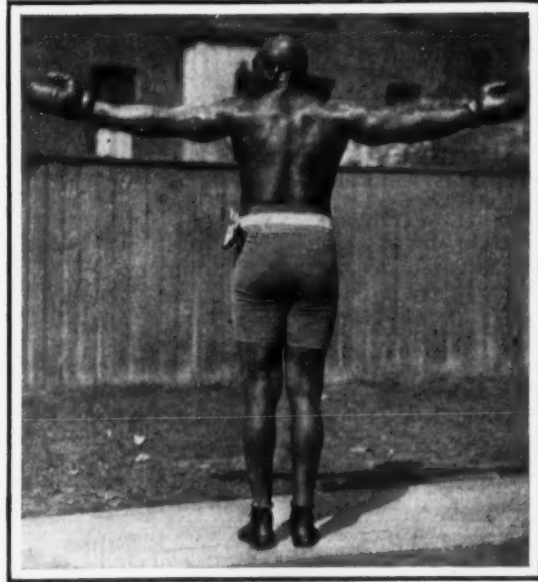


Jack Johnson posing so as to give an idea of his reach and wonderful breadth of chest.



The above is a reproduction of the architect's plan for the immense arena to be built on the Emeryville racetrack for the Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4th. It is estimated the arena will hold 30,000 spectators, but still higher tiers of bleachers can be added if it is found necessary.

These photographs of Johnson were taken for Leslie's Weekly at the colored fighter's home in Chicago.



Another view of the ebony gladiator, showing his wonderful back muscular development.

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CINCINNATI'S BUSY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some of the leading financial men who look after the money interests of the city.—Schmidt.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH postponement of the decision of the highest court in the tobacco and oil cases, a great many speculators anticipated a renewal of strength in the stock market. Everybody who likes to see things lively on the Street has been eagerly watching and waiting for the customary spring advance. The postponement of the decision simply defers the day of trouble or of hope, whichever it may be, but defers it for a year in all probabilities. Other obstacles stand in the way of a bull movement at this time, and the recent sharp break in Granby, Federal Mining and Smelting and Allis-Chalmers, with indications of weakness in some other securities, discloses the vulnerable character of the market. Every one knows that the price of Steel common has been maintained by the most vigorous efforts of the Morgan crowd, realizing, as they did, that a break in that stock would be a very serious matter. The shares are widely scattered among over 100,000 shareholders, and if all were tempted to unload their holdings in the billion-dollar corporation the trouble would become acute.

The question is often asked by thoughtful investors if underlying conditions in the market are satisfactory. To me they are not. It takes but little inquiry to discover a halt in the much-talked-of and hoped-for prosperity of 1910. It is not pleasant, for instance, to read a dispatch from Connecticut announcing the closing down or shortening of time in the cotton mills of New England, affecting 25,000 mill operatives, and that this is due "to the large amount of unsold stock on hand." Nor is it pleasant to read of the demands of large bodies of workmen employed by railroads and industrial establishments for increased pay, while the public is clamoring for lower railroad rates and lower prices for all commodities, and while the Interstate Commerce Commission is reducing Pullman rates and Congress is giving that commission still greater power to control and regulate the railroads of the country.

Nor is it pleasant to hear from Washington demands for further attacks on

corporate interests, a new investigation of the sugar trust, an action against the anthracite coal interests, and legislation of a disturbing character. Meanwhile, money is not becoming easier, gold exports are increasing, and railroads desiring to expend millions for improvements, extensions and equipment are unable to secure the necessary funds. As James J. Hill says, "Railroads will be compelled to get more money, and if there is no other way in which to get it, they will be forced to increase freight rates. They cannot get this money out of earnings and they cannot borrow it. The railroads seem to have reached the limit in the way of economies. If they cannot borrow, what else can they do but increase freight rates?"

It is the old story of a selfish interest on the part of the people. No man cares what happens as long as it doesn't happen to him. Every one is willing to demand lower prices of all commodities but the one in which he deals. The public is willing that railroad wages should be increased, but unwilling to pay increased rates for transportation. As Attorney-General Wickersham expressed it in his recent speech at Chicago:

People who had for years been clamoring for greater publicity in the affairs of corporations and for Government supervision, became highly indignant when they found that their own particular corporations were required to make returns as well as their neighbors. What they wanted was publicity for others—not for themselves.

My friend Gompers and other labor leaders who joined in the outcry in favor of the Sherman anti-trust law are now denouncing that law, because under its operation the Hatters' National Union has been fined \$222,000 on charges of boycott and conspiracy. The jury awarded the damages at \$74,000, but under the penalty clause in the Sherman act the damages were trebled. Does anybody think that this is fair and proper punishment? Yet it is exactly on the same basis, and under the operation of the same law, by which the Standard Oil Company was fined \$29,000,000 by a publicity-seeking judge. When the people learn that there cannot be one law for labor and another for capital, one for the poor and one for the rich, but that the law applies to everybody and everything within its jurisdiction, there will be a rapid change in public sentiment, and the muck-raker and the yellow journalist will be at a discount. I am not surprised that the suggestion is made by Major Hanson, the president of the Central of Georgia Railroad, that the

(Continued on page 421.)

FINANCIAL

Average Earnings

as to preferred stocks
FOR SIX YEARS OF

21 Leading Industrial Companies

MACARTHUR BROS.	26.42	Am. Beet Sugar	- - 12.51
U. S. Steel	- - 18.72	Ry. Steel Sp.	- - 11.90
Amer. Loco.	- - 18.48	Gen. Chemical	- - 11.34
Amer. Sugar	- - 16.94	Pressed S. Car	- - 11.17
Car Foundry	- - 16.76	Am. Ag. Chem.	- - 10.28
Int. Harvest	- - 16.69	Int. Steam Pump	- - 9.62
Am. Cot. Oil	- - 15.81	Nat'l Lead	- - 9.24
Am. Smelting	- - 15.54	Rep. Iron & S.	- - 8.84
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When the Lights are Low.

She—"Notice the twist that dancer does behind his steps?"

He—"Yes; just before the foot-lights."

The Pathfinder.

IT IS PLASTERED with mud of all colors and kinds, And tied up with rope, and with wire, and with Old pieces of harness we got from a mule, [leather, And anything handy to keep it together. Every stone from the start to the finish flew up And vented its spite on the bonnet of blue, It's battered, and spattered, and twisted, and sprung And dented and bent—but it carried us through!

The paint is all off from the sun and the rain, The tires are a puzzle of patches and fringe, It rattles and clatters whenever it moves, And wheezes and creaks like a rusty old hinge. When we started away on a beautiful day 'T was a gem of an auto, all shiny and new, We were proud of it then, we are proud of it now, Though it looks like a wreck, for it carried us [through.

We wallowed in mire where the stretches were bad, We burned up the dust where the going was good, We had to be towed when the gasoline failed, And once overnight we were lost in a wood. But over the rivers and over the hills The song of the motor was steady and true, Though long was the journey and rough was the road It pointed the path, and it carried us through.

MINNA IRVING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 420.)

employés of the 400,000 corporations in the United States should organize a political party in self-defense. If such an organization were practicable and were made effective, it would dominate the political situation.

While the stock market of New York has been halting and depressed, the wildest excitement in rubber and oil shares continues on the London Exchange. Dozens of new rubber companies have been organized during the past few months. The valuation of the London rubber share market has been put at over \$250,000,000. The *Economist* describes the market as not only excited, but as "a roaring pandemonium." Similar excitement was experienced in London in Kafir shares about fifteen years ago. The Kafir diamond and gold mines were all the rage until the bottom fell out of the market. There must be a similar culmination of the craze in rubber shares, and when it comes a great many will suffer serious losses.

I remember very well, about thirty years ago, when New York was completely swept off its feet by an extraordinary speculation in mining stocks. I shall never forget one pathetic incident of that short-lived and excited speculation. A young man of little means, who had become secretary of a mining company, got caught in the swirl, and through lucky purchases of large blocks of cheap stocks suddenly found himself worth \$200,000—that is, if he could have disposed of his holdings at the market price. I besought him to do so and predicted the speedy collapse of the mining boom, and I shall ever recall the look of mingled pity and contempt with which he regarded me as he exclaimed, "No, sir! I shall make it \$250,000, and then, with a quarter of a million, I shall be ready to quit." Within three days the boom subsided and the rush to unload resulted in a panic in the mining market. I was shocked and horrified when I picked up the morning paper and read of the suicide of my friend. He had shot himself to death in his bed-chamber in the face of financial ruin.

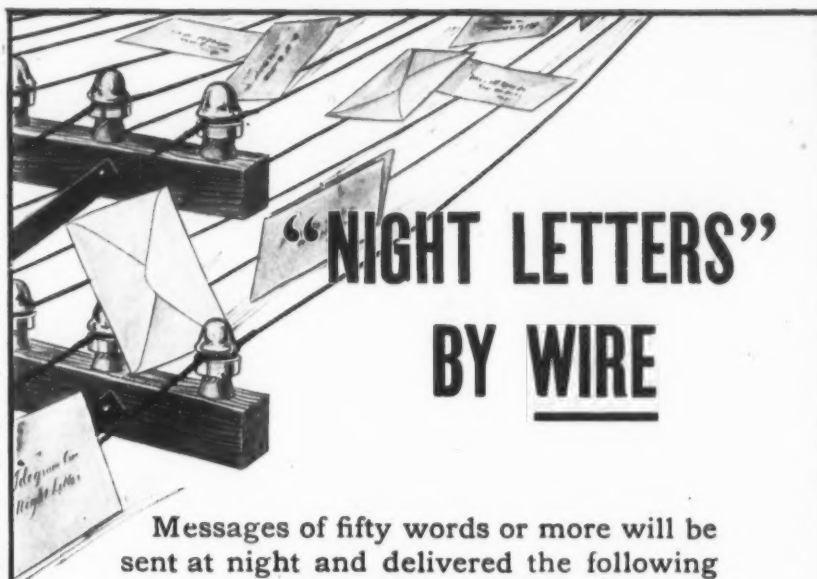
The most important factor in the situation to-day is the crop outlook. If we could be assured of generous crops of corn, wheat and cotton, lower prices for these commodities would be bound to come and a greater demand for them in foreign markets. The balance of trade, which has been changing so rapidly against us, would be restored in our favor, gold shipments would cease, the money market would loosen, and speculation would take a turn for the better.

This is a good time to watch the market carefully and to be prepared to buy on any break or serious recession. Some dividend-payers are reaching attractive figures and are being bought for investment by those who have abundant resources and who can follow the market down. This is a good policy, but it takes a great deal of money to follow it unless one trades on a slender margin, and that is always a very dangerous course to pursue.

E. Orange, N. J.: The shares of the united five and ten cent stores are regarded as speculative.

A. N., Kansas: The publishing business is highly competitive. The stock is a speculation rather than an investment.

E. R. W., Cincinnati, Ohio: I do not regard Nevada Con. or Miami as attractive at prevailing prices.



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Prompt, Efficient, Popular Service.

J. A. R., Tennessee: The boat stock is not to be regarded as "a perfectly safe investment," but rather as a business man's speculation.

E., New York: Southern Pacific common selling around 120 to 125 pays 1½ per cent. quarterly and is reasonably safe. Union Pacific pref. is a better investment but does not pay as well.

L. H. R., Cincinnati, Ohio: I have constantly advised against the purchase of wireless stocks which have been peddled all around the country, some of them at ridiculous prices. The stocks are not quoted and I have no knowledge of dividends.

M. L. H., Washington, D. C.: 1. The decline in Federal M. & S. pref. indicates that unfavorable factors have appeared and that there is doubt of a continuance of the 7 per cent. dividends. It is not well regarded by investors. 2. I would not sacrifice Am. Ag. Chem. com. at this time.

Mojave: 1. Many thoughtful men agree with you as to the unfavorable industrial outlook, but they are also in agreement that general conditions are not as unfavorable as they appear because of the vast natural wealth of the country. Fair treatment of our railroads and industrial corporations by legislators and a reasonable construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, if followed by good crops, would insure another prosperous era. Meanwhile the situation is doubtful and the probability favors a lower range of prices. 2. Yes.

(Continued on page 422.)

A Voice from Little Rock.

"I HAVE heard jokes all my life about Arkansas, and had always considered it the most forsaken, abandoned place on earth," writes W. C. Mattox, assistant city editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*. "Possibly this is the idea of LESLIE'S WEEKLY readers of the State. Let me tell them, if it is, that they are wrong. I have been convinced, in the short time there, that Arkansas is one of the coming States of the Union, and that it will be one of the richest communities in this country in a few years.

"Little Rock, a city barely larger than Terre Haute, Ind. (where I hail from), has one eleven-story office building, another ten-story office building, a ten-story hotel, a dozen or so eight-story office buildings, and many acres of cotton yards. It has several hotels which compare favorably with New York hosteleries. The furnishings in these hotels are outclassed possibly by the Waldorf, Knickerbocker, Plaza and a few others in Gotham, but not by

many. The foyers of the Little Rock hotels are of solid marble, and the furnishings are of the richest designs imaginable. Rathskellers, Turkish baths and everything else found in modern hotels are here.

"A \$2,000,000 State house is being finished in the west end, but the old State house, a romantic-looking structure, built of brick in 1819, is still on the job. Governor Donaghey, a fine old boy who sits about in his shirt sleeves as long as men are his callers, puts his feet on the table and cusses Jeff Davis. There are no soldiers standing by to put anybody out.

"There is more real live news every day in this town than in any one week in Terre Haute. With a twelve to fourteen page paper, we have to fight for space. The State produces fires, floods, race riots and more whole-hearted, fierce politics, perhaps, than any other State in the Union."

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JUDGE GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, last member of Grant's Cabinet, noted jurist and lawyer, at Portland, Ore., April 4th, aged 97.

Brigadier-General Elias Van A. Andrus, U. S. A., retired, in Army of Potomac, Indian fighter, Spanish War veteran, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3d, aged 70.

Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Lott Zabriskie, retired, one of the country's best-known microscopists, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4th, aged 76.

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Shun Substitutes.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

Rachel.

(Continued from page 409.)

her some day. You've only got to praise Isaac and not say anything against me, and you'll soon be friends with her.

When she had gone from the tenements, Isaac left and went to respectable lodgings. He didn't have much to do with her for a couple of years—or, rather, she didn't have very much to do with him. She found out that he'd paid for the funeral, and seemed to regard it as a sort of insult, and vowed she'd pay it back two shillings a week through me. She only paid about a shilling a fortnight, in fact. It was my belief that she only did that much to make Isaac uncomfortable, and I told her so.

"Yes," she answered, like a shot. "That's why. It's to show him that he can't buy me. So there! I don't like him any better than I like you, and that's not at all!"

"My dear," I said, "you don't like me less than I like you! And you can't think less of me! If ever Isaac was going to marry you, I'd give him a piece of rope to use on himself or you. It would do you a world of good."

I told her a few more plain truths, and she called me a big, bullying coward—which I never was, whatever I might be—and didn't come near me after that. I didn't hear much about her, either, till Isaac came to me almost blubbering one afternoon. Old Abrahams had come out of prison and her brother had come back. They said that he'd been in the army and deserted. And Rachel had left her place and gone back to the tenements with them. Isaac had been to see her and begged her to come away. Her brother had sided with him—there was some good in the chap, and he's doing very well now in Australia, where Isaac and I sent him. The father had said she could do as she pleased, and she was too fine a lady nowadays to be much good to him. Rachel had slapped his face.

"And now," he told me, "I've done with her; but I'd give my head to see her married to a respectable chap and living honest. When you've liked a kid since she was a baby—Why, I taught her to walk! I—You don't know!"

He nearly broke down, but I wouldn't see, and hustled him to send off an order. After that, I didn't hear a word from him about her for six months. I saw him pass her once in the street, and he never glanced at her and his face

didn't move a muscle. She turned very red, and when she came up to the shop door, where I was standing, I laughed at her.

"Isaac won't want the rope," I said. "No," she told me; "but he'll want me!"

She dropped me a curtsy and walked on. I couldn't help owing to myself that she was a beauty and some excuse for his foolishness. She was well dressed, I noticed, and I heard that her father had taken a house and had plenty of money for the time being. So I guessed that he'd brought off a burglary, and I wondered if she was in it.

That very night I had a telegram that an uncle of mine was dying. I asked Isaac to sleep at the shop, and went. I was too late, and came back the next morning. As I was walking home from the station, I heard that the police had caught the Abrahams, father and son, breaking into my shop in the night; and Isaac had a bad cut over the head, but he hadn't told the police that. I hurried to the shop and rushed in, and then I nearly had a fit. For there, behind the counter, was Rachel!

She was dressed very quietly and she looked very handsome, but very pale. She was red round the eyes, and she stopped me with her hand on my arm and her breath coming and going quickly.

"Isaac is lying down on the sofa," she said, "and I am minding the shop. I haven't touched anything. I haven't touched anything! You can count the till and everything."

"That's all right, Rachel," I said. "I don't care much if you have, so long as Isaac's all right; and—Look at me, Rachel!"

She looked at me. "I believe he'll want the rope, after all," I said. "Eh?"

I thought a joke would ease things down, but she shivered and went white.

"No," she said quietly. "He can do without it. I love him. I always did; but—but he only did things for me, instead of making love to me—and so—He knows now, and he forgives me. He forgives me even for what happened last night. It was my fault. I suggested it to them. I have told him, and he will tell you. I can't expect you to forgive me; but some day—if I am a good wife to Isaac—will you try to, then?"

I looked at her as she stood with her eyes cast down, twisting her hands together. I hadn't liked the child before; but when I thought of the way she'd been brought up, and how she'd educated herself and kept herself respected by the boys, and how she must feel to humble herself to me, considering what a proud little thing she was, I took a sudden liking for her.

"I'll forgive you now, and have done with it," I offered.

"Oh!" she cried. "You won't when Isaac tells you?"

"Nonsense!" I said cheerfully. "You can forgive people anything when you like them, and I'm going to like you, Rachel."

I held out my hand, and she grabbed it and actually kissed it and cried. Goodness! she did cry! So I just patted her shoulder and told her we were going to be great friends, and left her to have her cry out. I thought it would do her good.

I went in to Isaac. He tried to sit up, but I could see that he felt queer, so I made him lie down again and sat beside him. His hands twitched and I knew that he was cut up about what he'd got to tell me.

"Look here, old man," I suggested. "Suppose we say nothing about what's happened. I've made friends with Rachel and forgiven her before I know. So what's the use of stirring up trouble? Upon my word, I believe she's going to turn out a nice little girl and make you a nice little wife. Anyhow, I'm going to like her, and you can't suspect me of suspecting you. I'm not a fool. Suppose we leave it so."

"No," he said; "I can't. I must tell you." And then he did.

I won't try to put it in his words. He was muddled from the blow and from worrying, and he made a fearful rigmarole of it. I don't believe he'd ever said as much in a day as he said in three-quarters of an hour then; for that's the time he took. To cut it short, what happened was this:

Rachel came into the shop soon after I left, meaning, as he now believed, to

say that she was sorry for boxing his ears, and wanting to give him a chance to make love to her, which he might have had the sense to do before and save all the bother. There's no argument with a woman like an arm round her waist. He didn't dream what was in her mind, and rounded on her at the start and told her what he thought of her. I don't blame him for that. He had also told her what I thought of her. There he was wrong, of course. She had founced off in a rage, declaring that she'd be revenged on both of us. She went home and told her father and brother that only Isaac would be in the place that night, and if they chose to break in she wouldn't say a word. They'd thought of it for a long time, it appeared, but she'd kept them off by threatening she'd peach. And now she thought it would be the best way to pay us both out, because she knew that Isaac would be more cut up than I should be, being in charge. You must remember the way she'd been brought up. Stealing wouldn't strike her like it would us or like it would her now.

Well, Isaac went to bed at eleven, but he couldn't sleep, troubling about the little hussy and thinking that perhaps he'd been a bit hard on her; and lying awake, he heard sounds in the warehouse about two o'clock. He crept down with a stick and went in through the shop, and found two men. They heard him, and one of them picked up a bronze—Napoleon it was, and we found him broken in two. Isaac has a pretty tough head, but it stunned him enough to give them time to get out of the window. The police took them as they were getting through, and Isaac went and stood there and talked to the police. He saw it was the Abrahams, so he said nothing about the blow on his head, not wishing to make matters worse for them; and though it was known in the neighborhood, it never came out in court. While he was standing there he saw a boy crouching inside the window by his feet. He stooped down to pick him up and throw him out. Then he thought of me giving him a chance when he was a lad, so he altered his mind and whispered,

"You can go out to the police," he offered, "or you can stay here and have a good hiding." The lad didn't stir, even when they had gone; and Isaac shut the window and took an old Malacca cane and caught hold of the young rascal and laid into him. There was enough light from the street for that.

He laid on pretty hard, thinking it was his duty, but left off before he intended, as the boy took it pluckily and hardly made a sound. Then he opened the window and told him to go. "I'm not going to look to see who you are," he said, "and if you don't give yourself away I shan't. It's wiped out. Go and start fair." Then he went to bed. He thought that he fainted from the blow on his head rather than fell asleep. Anyhow, he didn't wake in the morning and the neighbors had to break in. Rachel heard that he was dying and flew round. She fainted when she saw him, and then she confessed everything, even that she loved him and always had. She wanted to go away, and said that she would try to be a good woman for his sake, but she could never see him any more, because she wasn't good enough; but he told her that he didn't care what she was—he wanted her. And she said if he'd only start her fair and trust her, she couldn't do wrong; and so he sent her to mind the shop, thinking he couldn't show his trust more. "But, of course," he said, "I can't expect you to trust her, or me, since I'm going to marry her. So I'll go. But I'll never forget what you've done for me, and—and will you do one thing more?"

"Yes," I said.

"Then do your best to get them let off easy," he begged. "They're her father and brother."

"All right," I said. I did get them off pretty easy, considering. The father died in prison, and we sent the brother off to Australia when he came out, as I said.

"You'll let me stop till you get some one else?" Isaac asked, turning his head away. "Some one you can trust."

"I'm going to get some one else now," I told him, and I walked to the door.

"Rachel," I called, "come here." She came in, hanging her pretty head.

(Continued on page 421.)

HOME STUDY

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Room 304, North Station, :: BOSTON

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 421.)

Ry. Springs, Pa.: The dividend was passed, though the report showed good earnings.

M., Boonville, Mo.: The 2 per cent. dividend on O. and W. is paid annually. The last payment was in August.

B., Brookland, D. C.: Be very careful about buying Florida lands. Better address your inquiry to the Governor of the State, at Tallahassee, Fla.

J. H., Newark, N. J.: I doubt if Rock Island pref. will resume dividends right off. Ultimately it should be on a dividend basis and enable you to sell without loss.

S., Erie, Pa.: Both companies are engaged in profitable real estate enterprises and both make good reports of earnings and have responsible men connected with their directorates.

R. J. F., Portland, Me.: I can get no trace of the oil company. As a rule, companies of that character whose stock is being offered at nominal figures should be left alone.

K., Albany, S., Brooklyn, and C., Charlotte, N. C.: I would not send the Mogillon proxy. Better hold it and await developments. The mine has value and if stockholders would stop squabbling and let it be developed they would be much better off.

O., Orono, Me.: I do not advise the purchase of any cheap mining stocks. Millions have been lost in such mining schemes, mostly by people who could ill afford to lose. They have been deceived by preposterous statements of mining promoters.

M., Milwaukee, Wis.: I am unable to answer because of the local nature of the securities. Nothing is known of them on Wall Street. Your inquiry might be addressed to the clerks of the counties issuing the bonds. It is very proper that you should have the information before you invest.

J., Forest City, Pa.: M. F., S. F., N. Y. C. and St. Paul are all among the better class of stocks, having investment value. If muck-rakers in and out of Congress would leave the railroads and industrial corporations alone all these stocks would sell higher.

H., Springfield, Mass.: I would not sell investment securities, such as you hold, unless I had a profit and patience to wait a year, if necessary, for a new opportunity to invest. The fear of adverse decisions in the trust cases, and of tight money may again handicap the market before the close of the year. Meanwhile, with good crops, a summer rise might easily be promoted.

B., Cincinnati, O.: If you can get your money back for your United Wireless I advise you to take it. The statement that the stockholders did not want dividends is preposterous. If the stock is worth so much more than you paid for it why are you only offered the return of your purchase price? I have warned my readers repeatedly against wireless 'phone and telegraph stocks. Some day they will appreciate the value of my advice. It is a good time to let all the cheap mining, oil and other stocks alone.

(Continued on page 427.)

Mischief Maker

A SURPRISE IN BROOKLYN.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks. A Brooklyn man says:

"When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was at first attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming, but, in reality, the poor little thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment.

"One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a saucer with a little sugar and warm milk. This baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second, which he likewise finished.

"It was not many days before he forgot all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. To-day the boy is strong and robust and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen-months-old baby is expected to be.

"We have put before him other foods, but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good—his old friend Grape-Nuts.

"Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape-Nuts enough after the brightness it has brought to our household."

Grape-Nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Butchery of Our American Seals.

(Continued from page 410.)

Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks was chairman of the American section, took up the matter of pelagic sealing in 1898, it broke up over the question of the Alaskan boundary. It made little progress after the boundary question had been determined. The subcommittee of the Senate on Territories went to Alaska, and its report was the basis of new negotiations. When Mr. Root became Secretary of State, in the summer of 1905, he found a proposition pending which Mr. Hay had made to Great Britain. It was declined. Mr. Root, who has never ceased working in behalf of some agreement to protect the seals, drew up a tentative agreement, in April, 1906, which was intended to remove friction over the sealing question between Canada and the United States. The suggestion was rejected.

The situation has been rendered all the more acute by the invasion of the Japanese, who appeared in larger numbers last year than ever before. One estimate is that they had fifty vessels spearing and shooting seals in the Bering Sea. The most acute friction with the Japanese was on the morning of July 17th, 1906, when a native guard at St. Paul Island, one of the Pribilof Islands, heard the reports of shotguns, which were evidently being fired at seals in the water at short distances from the shore. The guards could only see a few yards, owing to the dense fog, and they were unable to make out any boats. About a half an hour later, during which time the shotgun firing continued, the guards discovered the boats. The one closest in contained three Japanese, one of whom occupied a position in the bow of the boat, with a shotgun in his hands. The invaders refused to surrender and the guards fired.

Two of the boats disappeared in the fog. Chief Agent Lembkey arrived in time to see the third boat recovered. Two of the occupants were dead and the third was suffering from a gunshot wound. There were a hundred and forty-six loaded shells in the boat and a dead and fearfully mutilated female seal. The wounded man stated under oath that his vessel carried a crew of thirty men and it hailed from Hakodate, Japan. At the time the Japanese attempted to land, the entire native force consisted of two guards each armed with a shotgun.

A few days later eighteen men were seen in a boat when the fog lifted—the islands are befogged a greater part of the time. They were close inshore. The guards fired. The boats pulled out of sight. It is not known whether any of the marauders were injured. The same morning, during a break in the fog, a schooner was seen riding at anchor less than three hundred yards from one of the best breeding rookeries. Although the watchman failed to discover it, owing to the fog, eighteen to twenty men had landed and were at the time killing seals on the rookery at a point close to the water. These instances, combined with the knowledge that the pelagic sealers since 1890 have secured almost twice as many skins as have been secured on the islands, fixes beyond question the cause of the depletion of the herd. Last year nearly 14,000 pelagic skins were taken, which means that nearly 14,000 seals were murdered, that nearly 14,000 cubs starved to death, and nearly 14,000 unborn cubs were destroyed. That is the situation from a humanitarian point of view.

Secretary Nagel says that if pelagic sealing is not stopped, the American herd, which even in its present depleted condition is the finest and largest fur seal herd in the world, will be extinct in a few years. Dr. Barton W. Evermann, of the Bureau of Fisheries, says that the herd will be commercially extinct in less than five years if depletions continue at the present rate.

Since the purchase of Alaska, in forty-odd years, the United States, up to 1906, received a revenue from the lease of the sealing privileges on the Pribilof Islands of about \$9,000,000—almost \$2,000,000 more than it paid for all Alaska. In addition to this, the government annually collects a large sum in the customs revenue on manufactured sealskins which are reimported from London, where they are sent in their raw state for treatment. The trade in skins taken by the United States on the seal islands,

up to 1910, aggregated more than \$50,000,000.

Since 1870 the exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals in the islands of Alaska has been exercised by American companies operating under a lease from the government. Up to 1890 the right was exercised by the Alaska Commercial Company. At the present time the North American Commercial Company, mentioned in Mr. Taft's message, is the lessee. The company pays \$10.22½ for each skin taken. In 1909 one company derived from skins shipped from the islands \$146,585. According to estimates by Mr. Lembkey and H. D. Chichester, of the Bureau of Fisheries, the present herd, if it had not been depleted, ought to average, instead of 134,000 seals, 4,500,000. On that an annual catch could be allowed which would bring an annual revenue to the government of \$1,200,500, instead of something over \$100,000 it received last year. Government officials are not putting so much stress on the pecuniary end of the matter.

"The seal herds at the present day present a question of conservation and not of business," said Secretary Nagel, when asked by LESLIE'S WEEKLY to present his views upon the subject. "They have been reduced by pelagic sealing to such a stage that their extinction is a matter of but a few years unless some agreement may be reached. I take it that there can be no disagreement on the part of any one as to these facts. It is only a question of when and how the different countries may come to an understanding looking to the protection of the fur seals."

"The extent of our loss may be seen when it is known that we have permitted nearly 300,000 fur seals, having a market value of over \$5,700,000, to be appropriated by aliens, and have encouraged those nefarious pelagic operations by which additional fur seals, having a value of \$5,000,000, have been killed at sea, but not recovered," George M. Bowers, commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, said; "while through the slaughter of breeding females, their pups—on the islands, unborn and prospective—with a potential value of \$20,000,000, have been sacrificed and wasted." The pending negotiations are said to be not only with Canada, but with Japan. It will depend upon the success of these conferences whether the seal, like the buffalo, may become extinct.

Gala Days for the Automobile Tourists.

(Continued from page 415.)

days the upholstering fits the body like a big easy chair.

Your up-to-date designer has almost solved the problem of producing a car which is long, rangy, smooth running, vibrationless, silent and luxurious. At some of the inns encountered, both here and abroad, the toilet accommodations where luncheon stops are often made are sometimes of a kind that are, to say the least, not inviting. To care for this phase of the touring situation, a folding wash basin, like those used on yachts, has been built into the back of the front seat. Water is supplied by pressure from a tank located underneath the body. The basin compartment also includes room for towels and combs and brushes. On either side of it are rails for robes and coats.

The carrying of baggage, which for a time baffled tourists, is accomplished with ease. In some of the larger cars provision has been made to carry as many as two trunks on the roof, while three more are provided for on a boot back of the body. The chauffeur's trunk is carried in the compartment generally used for supplies and the gas tank under the rear of the frame.

With the coming of good roads and a still further development of traveling conveniences, the automobile stands the most comfortable vehicle that has ever been devised, and will probably never be supplanted by anything which runs

A Pleasing Dessert.

always wins favor for the housekeeper. The many possibilities of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) make it a boon to the woman who wishes to provide these delicacies for her family with convenience and economy. Dilute Peerless Milk to desired richness and use same as fresh milk or cream.

Spring Breakfasts

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Swift's Premium Bacon

Highest and Best Quality

Buy Swift's Premium Bacon in sealed glass jars; there are at least five more slices to the pound and every slice is of uniform thinness with no shreds or torn pieces.

At all dealers.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.



on land. It is doubtful if the touring car will be built much larger than the present new models. The auto truck and the city vehicle of the future may reach gigantic proportions, but, owing to the variable roads and the steep grades of the country, the middle-sized car will hold its own in touring. A happy medium will be, say, the thirty-seven horse-power car.

There will hardly be an end to this great touring season of 1910, for the drivers keep adding to the length of pleasure-seeking in automobile. Heretofore, with the first signs of winter, in went the car. The hunter, however, who had not been riding all the good summer months without getting some pointers as to new uses for the gasoline vehicle, protested at putting up the machine just because ice and snow were expected. It was his season for hunting. He proved his theory by putting on a few layers of heavy garments, taking aboard the guns and the dogs, and returning with grouse, woodcock, quail and partridge. That was a hint to the manufacturer. He immediately put automobile tents on the market, the kind with collapsible steel poles, the outfit so conveniently arranged that the whole business could be erected and made ready for occupancy in not much more than ten minutes. The winter hunter took to this with the ease that his proverbial duck took to the water. Soon Mr. Hunter had added a roaring wood campfire to the outfit, some excellently cooked bacon, and coffee that was not bad, and he had a story to tell the by-the-home-fireside automobilists which made them resolve that next winter they would try the same scheme. No beds at home, the exploring hunter went on, could have been half so comfortable as the sleeping bags and the air pillows which the automobile had. Cold? No; he had never been so cozy in his life. Any after-effects? Yes, such glorious ones as only twenty-four hours in vigorous fresh air can give.

The fisherman fell in line. His automobile took him nearer to where he wanted to go than anything he had ever known. It didn't help him much when the actual fishing began, but he was not looking for help there. No good fisherman needs assistance at such a

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time. He calls for help, mostly verification aid, if his yarns are doubted and when he cannot get to the fishing banks quickly enough. Where he would in the old way have to waste hours getting to some secluded water spot, owing to the lack of travel in that direction, he found that the automobile could get him to the scene of action in a jiffy. It was silent, once arrived, and stood by when the inner man needed nourishment, good cheer and refreshment. It carried every utensil necessary to the most exacting preparation of fish for meals.

There is this about automobile touring which will make the season of 1910 greater than the season of 1909, and the season of 1911 greater than 1910—once motoring is taken up, the devotee is seldom without a car. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he starts in with a two-passenger car. His pleasure is so great and he is so satisfied with his investment that his family or friends have to be included in the pleasures of the next season. To accommodate them—at least, he gives that as the ostensible reason—he blossoms out the following season in a five or six passenger car. Often he keeps the runabout for short trips and business convenience, but invariably the enthusiast comes to the garage the year after with a larger-seating-capacity vehicle. It is certain that he never walks in unless his machine has gone wrong. He is a living advertisement for the greatest of outdoor exhilarators. He is the man who goes honking by your door before you are up in the morning and after you are in bed at night. He is the man behind the wheel, and the man behind the man at the wheel, and the man behind the rosy-cheeked, healthy family. If for no other reason, let's hail the spring touring period and wish every tourist the best motoring season he has ever had.

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Rachel.

(Continued from page 422.)

"Now, my little girl," I said, "you've never had a fair chance yet. You're going to have one. You're coming here every morning to tidy up for us. You'll have the run of the place. I sha'n't lock anything up. I sha'n't count the till. I'm going to trust you." And I went out and left them together.

I didn't expect to see her for half an hour, but in ten minutes she came back to the shop.

"Isaac asleep?" I asked casually.

"Yes," she said.

"Do him good," I told her. "You might dust those shelves while you're here—Come, come! Don't start crying! Pull yourself together, my dear."

She drew a long breath. Then she looked at me. I never saw a woman look so miserable in my life. A woman, I said; but she was nothing more than a child—only seventeen.

"Mr. Levy," she said, "you have trusted me, and I—I couldn't tell Isaac. I couldn't! But I must tell you, though—though you will never trust me any more. It was I who—I dressed in boy's clothes—" She buried her face in her hands, and I put my hand on her shoulder.

"My poor girl!" I said. "My poor little girl! We must never let Isaac know. He'd break his heart. As for not trusting you any more—Look here, Rachel. Here's a key. It's the key of my safe. I'll put it on a chain." I took a little Chinese gold chain that was handy, put on the key, and hung the chain round her neck. "It shall stay there as long as I trust you," I promised.

"It shall stay there as long as I live," she declared.

And there it stays.

"It's strange," Mr. Levy remarked, "how you trust some people by instinct. I've never trusted any one else with that story."

"Thank you," I said. "I shall never tell it or write it, much as I should like to."

"Oh," he said, "you can write it, so long as you touch it up so that no one can recognize it, like you writing chaps generally do. You don't get hold of a piece of real life very often."

We don't. That's a fact.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
or home and office.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE UNRELIABILITY of the financial reports of many of the fraternal orders is well illustrated by the case of the Royal Fraternity. This society reported in its advertisements, etc., that its resources amounted to more than \$3,000,000. The State insurance department of Virginia, which has been doing some commendable investigating, found that the "resources" of the society were scarcely \$200. In other words, the said society could not have paid a \$500 insurance policy without borrowing the money.

I have mentioned this specific case for two purposes. First, I want to caution my readers about the gold-brick literature of fraternal orders, in which all sorts of extravagant and unreliable statements are made; second, I want to commend the insurance department not only of Virginia, but of many other States, for their zeal in getting after such fake insurance concerns.

P., Cleveland, Ohio: 1. The Penn Mutual is an old and prosperous company. 2. I do not think as well of the Health Association.

R., Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Merchants' Life Assn., of Burlington, Ia., is an assessment organization. It was organized in 1894. I do not prefer assessment insurance.

Q. T., Washington, Pa.: Your conclusion is correct as to the returns from the purchase of the stock in the insurance company that "it is almost too good to be true." Don't mix speculation with life insurance. It is too serious a matter.

A. B. C., Stuttgart, Ark.: The Missouri State Life was organized in 1892 and has shown apparently a healthy growth, though the expenses of the management look generous. My preference would be an older company.

H., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: 1. The Des Moines Life of Des Moines, Iowa, was founded in 1855 and is by no means one of the largest companies, but reports an increasing business and a satisfactory surplus. 2. I prefer participating. There is little choice.

H., St. Louis, Mo.: The company alone can give you an approximate idea of what your accrued profits might be at the termination of the period. Estimates made on similar policies will not govern unless they were included in the policy as a part of its provisions, which is most unlikely.

X. Y. Z., Scranton, Pa.: What the agent tells you is of no account and will not obligate the company. The terms of the policy indicate its contract with you. You ought to read it over carefully. It should be so explicit that you could readily understand it. It amounts to an endorsement if you state the facts correctly.

S., Lead, S. Dak.: If I understand your inquiry it involves a question of law and I do not regard myself competent to pass upon it. Any of your local lawyers would undoubtedly do it for you. Your policy is your contract. It would be well to write to the company and ask for a statement of what it will do. Under the statute you both must be governed by the terms of the policy, whatever they may be.

Hermit

The Earning Power of Railroads.

THE MOST interesting, valuable and instructive book on the subject of the earning power of railroads that we have recently seen has just been compiled and edited by Floyd W. Mundy, of James H. Oliphant & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, whose statistical department is particularly well equipped and adapted for the editing of such a publication. The introductory chapters are very interesting, and the statistics of a large number of the principal railroads are presented in such a condensed and attractive form that they will be of the greatest value to the investor.

All About Copper Stocks.

THOSE who deal in copper stocks will find accurate information in detail in reference to the leading copper mining properties in the famous Copper Handbook, edited and published by Horace J. Stevens, of Houghton, Mich., for many years past. The ninth edition, just issued and dated at the close of 1909, is the largest and most comprehensive number that has yet been printed. It lists and describes nearly eight thousand copper mines and copper mining companies, and embraces over sixteen hundred pages. Further information can be obtained by addressing Mr. Stevens, at Houghton, Mich.

Very Real.

"What I like about you, dear," said George, in a smothered tone of voice, "is that you're just yourself."

George was right, except for about a peck of some one else's hair, a wire jimmy, a small pharmacy of paint and powder, and seven bushels of nature's only rivals.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

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300 YEARS

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Sole Agents for United States.



What Every Automobilist Should Know.

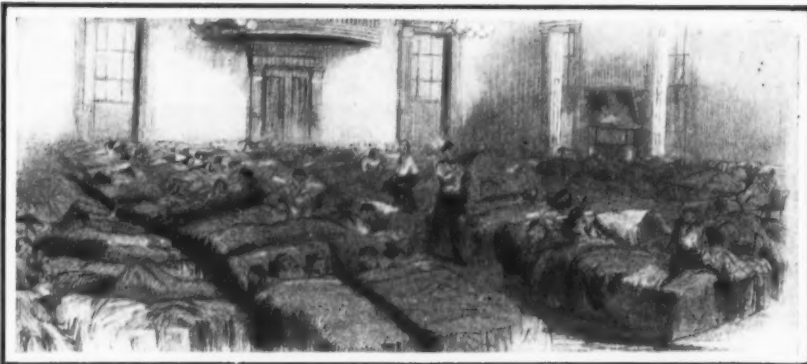
THE deposition of moisture on the surface of wind shields may be prevented by taking a cake of dry castile soap and rubbing over the surface of the glass. Then polish with a dry silk handkerchief.

If you have recently driven your machine over a newly oiled road, the spots of tar picked up along the way and which have hardened on the woodwork should be well covered with lard and olive oil before you undertake to remove them. This prevents damage to the paint or varnish underneath.

The metal parts of a car may be cleaned with kerosene. This is preferable to gasoline. It is not as liable to explode when near a torch or other fire.

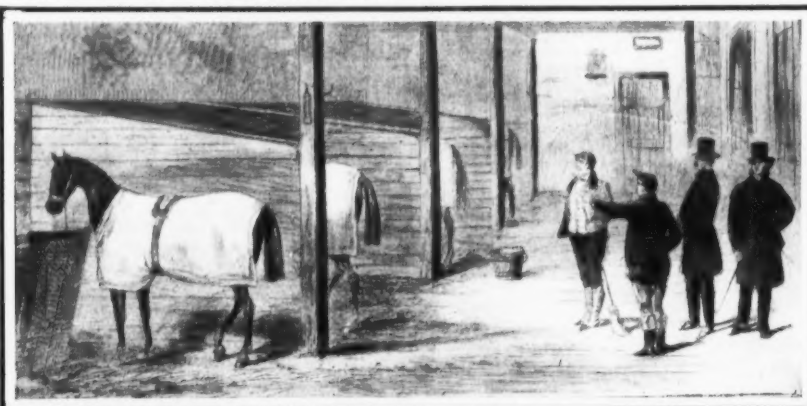
Unpainted steel parts on a motor may be polished with soap and fine powdered emery mixed to a paste. This will remove the rust and leave the rods smooth. Emery cloth is liable to leave many scratches on the smooth surface.

A ball of twine always comes in handy on a car. About an eighth of an inch is the best diameter, though a larger size should also be carried.



HOW THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION DELEGATES WERE QUARTERED.

So many delegates from all over the Union attended the famous Charleston Convention of 1860 that the old Southern city was crowded beyond its capacity and sleeping quarters were at a premium. Stephen A. Douglas, who hoped for a nomination at that convention, had his headquarters at the Hibernian Hall, which was the property of the Hibernian Society. The huge auditorium was transformed into a sleeping chamber and hundreds of cots were brought into requisition. Two and three men squeezed into each cot, and it was one of the jokes of the occasion that the delegates went into the convention looking as if they had had no sleep the night before. Some one said that the chorus of snores sounded like the Chicago cattle yards at sunrise.



AN AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S STABLE IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND.

Through the early sixties Mr. Ten Broeck, an American, maintained the most extensive breeding quarters for thoroughbred race horses in England. The horses that he raised were known all over the continent of Europe and were frequent winners of many important races. The illustration shows one of his stables which were, perhaps, the best appointed of the day. The horse in the foreground is the celebrated *Priora*, which ran eleven times, won five races out of that number, earning \$5,550. In one year Mr. Ten Broeck won more than twenty-five thousand dollars with his horses, a stupendous sporting stake in those days.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly, of April 28 and May 5, 1860, and copyrighted.)

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Write for our book, A Fair Customer, and price list sealed.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 419.)

presented in this country by Mr. Irving, who last year was seen in "The Incubus" and who is now playing the principal character in "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont." In this play, which is really a comedy, the author treats of several different kinds of love in such a way that he entertains his audience while he shocks them. One of M. Dupont's daughters has been ostracized from her family because of her waywardness. She becomes a cocotte. The second daughter, virtuously inclined, has no dot and therefore grows up to unloved and unlovely spinsterhood. The third daughter is the subject of discussion when the play opens. A marriage is being arranged for her by her parents and those of the prospective bridegroom. The next act opens upon the home of the young couple and shows us the bridegroom as a domineering, conceited, passionate and altogether vulgar fellow, with a veneer of polish. *Julie*, the bride, after several months of marriage, shudders at her revolting position of wife in a loveless union.

In a scene which contains food for thought for all married couples, *Julie* tells *Antonin*, among other thoughts in her bitter heart, that but for her desire for a child she would never have married him. He refuses to assume the responsibilities of fatherhood, and *Julie*, in a fury, quarrels with him. This quarrel, during which tables and chairs are overturned, is vulgar and disgusting, and should be blue-penciled since it has no bearing on the act other than to make it sensational. To settle a legacy, the family of *Julie* finds it necessary to send for the ostracized sister. Her arrival after twenty years of absence and her reception from her parents and sisters make the strongest situation in the play.

The splendid balancing of the four acts shows the skill of the playwright in working out his theme. *Julie* enters tying on her hat. She has left her husband and intends to earn her own living. She tells *Caroline*, the spinster sister, that she prefers choosing a lover to living with a husband whom she cannot love or respect. *Caroline* advises her to take any course rather than suffer the awful loneliness of a single existence. Whereupon the wayward sister rushes forth and implores *Julie* to reconsider her determination to leave her husband. She paints in vivid pictures her own unhappiness and the wretchedness generally which overtakes the women of her world. *Julie* decides to go back to her home. The author fails to point out the exact path toward happiness, since neither virtue nor the loss of it has made his characters content. Nevertheless, the play gives its auditors more to think about than most plays do, and it entertains them into the bargain. The cast, including Jeffries Lewis and Charles Millward, is well chosen. Mabel Hackney, in private life Mrs. Irving, plays the part of *Julie* agreeably, if not with inspiration. Emily Wakeman and Dorothy Dorr are the other two sisters. Mr. Irving plays the father, and he makes the character most human and entertaining.

DRAMATIZED BIOGRAPHY.

Admirers of Beethoven are enjoying the dramatized and splendidly staged biography of the great composer presented at the New Theater. The work makes no pretension toward forming itself into a play, but is composed of a series of scenes representing the most important episodes in Beethoven's life. These include his romances, his disappointments and his hours of inspiration and methods of composing. One scene shows us the dawning and the final realization of the tragedy of total deafness which overshadowed his last years. Accompanying the different scenes a hidden orchestra plays selections from Beethoven. We are all imbued with a curiosity concerning the private lives of our favorite musicians, poets and artists. A series of dramatized biographies would undoubtedly prove unusually successful and interesting, especially to students.

WHAT LONDONERS THINK AMERICANS YEARN FOR.

"What we really lack on this side of the water," wrote a New York correspondent of a London daily paper, "is good, old-fashioned pantomime. In all this spacious country there is not a

single good pantomime, although it is true that Americans, probably more than any other people, simply yearn for such entertainment." The correspondent continued that, while New York managers freely admitted the needs of Americans for English pantomimes as an all-year-round theatrical attraction, especially during roof-garden season, they did not dare risk the expense of importing one as a speculation.

Americans reading the above, which was printed in good faith by a London editor, were forced to smile over the comedy conveyed in the information that, while managers here think Americans are yearning for pantomime, none of them is willing to risk the expense of bringing over a play that would, according to their opinion as quoted above, make barrels of money. As a matter of fact, managers wisely fight shy of famous English productions of this character. Americans educated up to the comedy of Willie Collier, Sam Bernard, Montgomery and Stone, Jimmy Powers and Frank Daniels would find "good, old-fashioned pantomime," like the famous English bread sauce, flat and tasteless.

In the first place, English pantomime is not at all what it sounds. It is not pantomime at all, but just plain, every-day, musical-comedy extravaganza such as we have the year around in New York. The Drury Lane pantomime, which represents the best that England produces, cannot compare with the present entertainment at the New York Hippodrome, from which Drury Lane this year stole several of its most popular musical selections. When, tempted by the misnomer, we hie to a London playhouse expecting to be charmed by a hundred Pavlovas and Adeline Genées pirouetting behind the footlights, telling a quaint story by means of expressive faces, twinkling toes and graceful arms, we are doomed to disappointment. No such charming picture is to be enjoyed outside of picture galleries, where some canvases of the French or Italian school illustrate what good, old-fashioned pantomime used to be and, to our regret, is no more.

Another Phase of the Portuguese Cocoa Question.

(Continued from page 414.)

abstaining. There has been a simple shifting of the handling and use of San Thomé cocoa in this country, from the scrupulous concerns to those less so, to the serious detriment of the former, and without showing any diminution in volume. The imports last year show an increase over any previous year. Apparently this has been the case also in continental Europe.

It is the contention of many American cocoa manufacturers of repute that, inasmuch as San Thomé is an island off the west or gold coast of Africa, and that on the mainland lie English possessions which are, and will be, one of the chief competitors of the Portuguese San Thomé products, the English agitation is not an altruistic one. They are of the opinion that the English manufacturers of cocoa, being financially interested in those plantations on the African mainland, are attempting to drive the Portuguese product out of the market, substituting for it their own cocoa and thus acquiring a virtual monopoly of the cocoa and chocolate trade. As it is the desire of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to present fairly to the American people all sides of questions at issue, we present the above opinion, with the following comment only: This journal championed the cause of the laborer on the plantations of Principe and San Thomé neither at the suggestion nor with the encouragement of any English manufacturers, but upon the evidence furnished by men of undoubted integrity that the system of labor existing on those plantations was no more and no less than slavery.

A struggle for trade supremacy between English and Portuguese cocoa growers and manufacturers is, of course, an important phase of modern commercial conditions. It is one that undoubtedly affects American trade in so far as our sources of supply are affected. We do not purpose, however, to become an instrument in the hands of either party, and we did not enter the arena until it had been proved to our satisfaction that slavery did and does exist on the Portuguese cocoa plantations. The opinions quoted above, in so far as they emanated from persons who are factors in the American market, are worth printing for this reason. LESLIE'S WEEKLY is fighting slavery, but we wish to be fair to all parties



To Keep Your Floors Beautiful

Every woman knows how annoying it is to have unsightly spots, water stains, dirt stains and foot-tracks spoil the beauty of her floors, stairs and woodwork. They ruin the beauty of her entire home.

Will you test, at our expense,

Johnson's Kleen Floor

the only preparation for immediately removing all these discolorations! With Johnson's Kleen Floor any woman can keep her floors bright and clean—like new.

Simply dampen a cloth with Kleen Floor and rub it over the floor. Instantly, all spots, stains and discolorations disappear—without the slightest injury to the finish.

Johnson's Kleen Floor rejuvenates the finish—brings back its original beauty—greatly improves the appearance of all floors, whether finished with Shellac, Varnish or other preparations.

Johnson's Kleen Floor is quickly applied—two hours is ample time in which to thoroughly clean the floor, wax it and replace the rugs.

We want to send you, free, sample bottle of Johnson's Kleen Floor and a package of Johnson's Wax to be used after Kleen Floor is applied.



Johnson's Prepared Wax gives the floors that soft, lustrous, artistic polish which does not show heel-marks or scratches and to which dust and dirt do not adhere.

It is ideal for polishing woodwork, furniture, pianos, etc. All that is necessary is to occasionally apply it with a cloth, and then bring to a polish with a dry cloth.

Your floors receive harder wear than any part of your woodwork, hence require special treatment. Kleen Floor will keep them always in perfect condition.

We want to send you, free, prepaid, samples of our Kleen Floor and Prepared Wax, together with the latest edition of our handsomely illustrated book on the "Proper Treatment of Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." We attach a coupon for your convenience.

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interested, and in no way, unwitting or otherwise, do we wish legitimate interests to be crippled by misinterpretation. We are shown that a boycott will not help the Portuguese cocoa plantation laborer, as the amount of the San Thomé product which the United States uses is too small to seriously injure Portugal's export trade. A bill recommending diplomatic protest by our government is now before Congress. We shall be glad to receive and print letters on this subject, approaching the question from all viewpoints.

The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 415.)

not for its story alone, which is big and vital, but for the vivid pictures which it gives of a land laid waste by war, poverty-struck, God-forsaken. Mr. Dawson is a Southerner; he knows his Southerners, their virtues, faults and problems. There is much that is thought provoking. (Small, Maynard Co., Boston. \$1.50.)

Will Payne's "The Losing Game" is a clever exposé of the "bucket-shop" business, livened by a vivid and well-written story. It deals with a subject that is exciting widespread attention. (G. P. Dillingham, N. Y. \$1.50.)

Another interesting novel that serves as an exposé of swindling propositions is Will Irwin's "The House of Mystery." (Century Co., N. Y. \$1.20, net.) The author made an extensive investigation of the business of so-called spiritualistic "mediums," and in this clever tale of love and finance he has shown how unscrupulous clairvoyants prey on the superstitions of their victims.

For the reader of detective stories, "The Achievements of Luther Trent" will prove a delight. Psychology is the means that Trent employs to unravel his mysteries. Edwin Balmer and William McHarg, the authors, seem to have mastered the elements of mind study.

The tales are as interesting as the adventures of Sherlock Holmes. (Small, Maynard Co., Boston. \$1.50.)

There is tense fascination about the silent, heartbreaking regions of the far north of our continent, the Hudson Bay country. Now a new author is invading the literary domains that Rex Beach and Stewart Edward have long held as their own stamping grounds. James Oliver Curwood's "The Danger Trail" is a full-sized romance of railroad building in the northern wastes. The hero is the conventional straight-from-the-shoulder, best-seller hero, and the girl is the kind that we all wished we knew. There is love, mystery and adventure—what more? (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50.)

A CHARMING BIOGRAPHY OF PETRARCH.

Perhaps the most important biography of Francesco Petrarca is the new study of him by Maud F. Jerrold. "Poet and Humanist" she calls him. Petrarch was the leading figure in the Italian Renaissance. He was the friend of Dante and Boccaccio, and his poetry has come down to us warm with a holy passion, sublime with religious ecstasy. Miss Jerrold's book is one for pleasure and for instruction. Sunshine glints in every page. Petrarch sings through it all. (E. P. Dutton, N. Y. \$4.)

BOOKS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

"Comets—Their Origin, Nature and History," by Henry W. Elson, Ph. D. (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$5.00, net), has a special chapter devoted to Halley's comet.

"Telepathy," by Edward B. Warman (A. C. McClurg, Chicago. \$5.00), is a practical and readable exposition of mind phenomena.

"Aesthetics," by Kate Gordon (Henry Holt, N. Y.), is designed for the use of schools and colleges. It is a stepping-stone to the study of psychology, not too technical for the lay reader.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

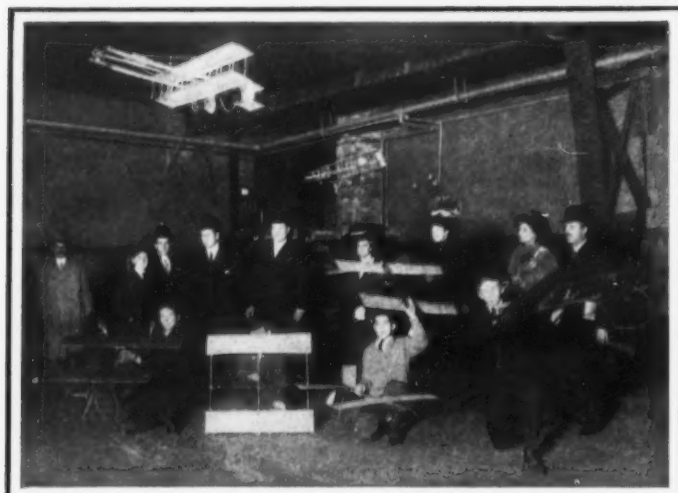
Making Aeronauts out of Schoolboys.

SURPRISING SUCCESS OF YOUTHFUL AERONAUTS.



TAKING THE FIRST LESSON.

The preliminary instruction is limited to the study of air currents. Large kites are used for this purpose. This is, in reality, the primer class. The material used in construction, arrangement, the theory of surfaces, steering and equilibrium devices are taken up later.



THE START OF A MINIATURE AIRSHIP RACE.

Adjusting the machine at the meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York. Some of the boys' aeroplanes flew a distance of over two hundred feet. They are propelled by elastics and steel springs.

Charles A. Stewart is the instructor.



STUDYING THE SCIENCE OF AERONAUTICS.

This class was established last October by Wilbur R. Kimball, in the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York. It was the first of its kind in the United States. The course includes instruction in all the most difficult phases of airship building.

An Airship Kindergarten.

BUILDING miniature aeroplanes and flying them in contest is the fascinating pastime of several hundred New York schoolboys, who are trying to master the science of air navigation before their elder brothers accomplish it. If you should see a freckle-faced youngster in a brown study gazing into space, you are safe in guessing that his brain is busily engaged in figuring out the problems of lift and drift, the ratio of thrust to weight, the angle of incidence, and other problems which even an amateur aeronaut must understand something about before he can induce a contrary construction of wood and canvas to rise and fly at his command. The widespread enthusiasm which has been aroused in youthful breasts comes primarily from the meets held by the class in aeronautics conducted by the West Side branch of the Y. M. C. A. of New York. The first class established by this organization was for men, but so much interest was taken in it and so many applications to join it came from boys that it was decided to establish a second class for them. The course which they pursue under the guidance of Wilbur R. Kimball, the well-known expert and practical aeronaut and secretary of the Aeronautic Society of New York, includes instruction concerning proportion for small, power-driven flyers, material used in construction, arrangement, number and shape of surfaces, small screw propellers and means to operate them, and steering and equilibrium devices.

After attending the lectures and mastering some of the principles of flying, the boys are set to work to make their own models. Only those who have accomplished this are permitted to enter the contests, which are held every few weeks in one of the large armories. In the last meet about fifty prospective little aeronauts, with as many different models, contested in the distance flight. The majority of models were built on the Curtiss, Latham and Wright plans. These miniature flying machines are propelled by rubber bands or steel springs. Several of the boys have succeeded in sending their machines the entire length of the armory, which is about two hundred feet. The aeroplane has taken a permanent place in our lives. Slow has been its development, and even now it is in the experimental stage. Certain it is, however, that it has come to stay.



A PRIZE WINNER.

The most successful airship at a recent contest of Public School No. 77, New York City, also the youthful builder and owner.

The Jew and His Problem.

JUDAISM is not a matter of confession, nor is it a matter of race alone. As Rabbi Emil Hirsch, of Chicago, has defined it, "Judaism is a gift of birth that cannot be lost or shaken off, and it carries with it the mission of spreading the monotheistic conception among all nations, until the message of love and righteousness be accomplished." The Jew has become as certain an ingredient to the brew of our national melting pot, as Zangwill speaks of America, as has the son of any other race that seeks our shores.

The problem of the Jew in America is the problem of all of us, for he comes here athirst for freedom and eager to shoulder the burdens that freedom of religion and of government imposes upon him as a member of our body politic. And yet the way of the Jew among us is far more stony than it should be. Bigotry is still the relentless Nemesis that it was in the days of witchcraft in Salem. The Jew cannot send his children to many of the schools of the country. Many of the hotels and summer resorts openly display such bigoted sentiments as "No Jews need apply." And so-called society, that worships at the sign of the golden calf, will have none of him in its clubs, social, professional and political. And yet we have all one Father, though many profane the covenant of their forbears by treacherous dealing against their brothers in His love.

With it all, with all the centuries of persecution and denied opportunity, the Jew has rapidly forged his way to a prominent social and commercial standing among us. Every industry knows that keen intellect, that firm grasp of situation; no school or university but recognizes that this people, in its thirst for knowledge, is giving the nation leaders in every branch of science and intellectual endeavor. No Jew has ever been a burden to the community. Centuries of suffering have taught the lesson of forbearance and sympathy, and everywhere they are building institutions for the indigent and the unfortunate among them—institutions that are everlasting monuments to the glory of the race. The Jew is facing his problem courageously—he realizes that his stony path can be smoothed only by patient and conscientious labor. An Englishman said recently that "Show me!" is our national catchword. The Jews are "showing us" to the credit of the race and of our country.



FATAL JAIL FIRE IN CONNECTICUT.


Six firemen were burned to death in a fire which consumed the rear of the New Haven County jail on April 13. Five of their companions were seriously injured. The transfer of three hundred prisoners was made when the fire threatened the portion of the jail which contained the cells. The total loss is estimated to be over \$200,000.



TROOPS GUARDING THE JAIL FURNITURE.

Four companies of militia were called out when the flames shot beyond control. These, with special police and the constabulary force of the city, supervised the transfer of the prisoners. Automobiles, police patrol wagons and hospital ambulances were used to transfer the men.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION
AT ALL DRUGGISTS



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Union Made **SHOES** Boys' Shoes \$2.00 & \$2.50

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BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes equal in style fit and wear, other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. **Take No Substitute.** Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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guaranteed to be the most powerful, durable and practical vibrator of its size made

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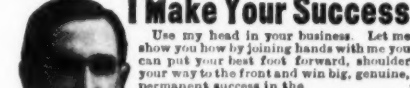
For Health

Furnishes passive exercise to parts which suffer from congestion, the cause of all disease, bringing the rich, purifying blood in quick response to the swift pulsations, and restoring normal functions. Soothes excited nerves and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

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No Fear for Our Coal Supply.

ABOUT no one thing have the ultra-conservationists been more concerned than the impending shortage of fuel. Were their wild prophecies founded on facts, the situation would be no less serious than they have described. But the alarmists have made the mistake of looking upon Pennsylvania and adjacent States as the main source of supply. No one disputes the fact that if these diminishing fields held all our coal, the prospects for a century later might well be alarming. But the ultras have lost sight of the immense deposits that have been discovered in the new regions of North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana. The *Technical World* gives figures for these States with four of the older coal States, which show an estimated aggregate tonnage of 2,460,000,000,000 tons. Like the figures of geology, they are past comprehension. Anyway, there will be no scarcity of coal for a generation or two, whatever may be the increase of population and the increased demand for fuel. And if it ever be safe to prophesy, we would predict that long before the nation's coal bin nears exhaustion, science will have discovered other means to generate heat and power.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 425.)

P. New York: I know of no such property and doubt if there is one which has much value.
E. R. W., Cincinnati, O.: I think well of American Cotton Oil and Corn Products pref., if prosperous conditions continue.

L. Wellston, Ohio: I am unable to get in touch with the firm and know nothing about it. It is not a member of the Stock Exchange.

H. Watonsontown, Pa.: Your question is not very clear. I think it might well be addressed to the president of the company, as it appears to involve methods of bookkeeping.

J., St. Paul, Minn.: I note what you say but do not recall that I ever recommended the firm. I know of none of the leading brokers that would buy such stocks on margin.

S., Handsboro, Miss.: Many growing industrial corporations, like some of our largest railroads, need money for increasing demands of business, hence their offer of stock on an attractive basis.
L., Cincinnati, O.: The Standard Motor Construction Co. is engaged in a growing business and its directors include men of prominence and good standing.

L. Mankato, Minn.: The Boston and Seattle at last reports was idle. It is a speculative proposition. I can get no track of Buffalo Montana. I doubt if either has great value.

M., Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of White Cross Milk stock. Better buy listed securities for which you can find a market at any time.

S., Madison Indiana: American Beet Sugar sold last year at between 20 and 49. It pays no dividends, but has speculative possibilities if prosperous conditions continue.

E. C. M., St. Louis, Mo.: Leave the Collins Wireless Telephone and all wireless stocks alone. They look highly speculative. Preposterous statements are being made about some of the stocks which are being peddled out.

W., Sandusky, Ohio: I would not put any more money in Trinity Copper or any of Lawson's propositions. The same about Bay State Gas. My opinion of Lawson has been freely expressed. I think less of his stocks than of him.

Bond, Omaha, Neb.: Six per cent. gold bonds in denominations of \$100 or more, with a profit-sharing feature, are offered by the Debenture Corporation of New York, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Write to them for their "Circular L."

S., Philadelphia, Pa.: The annual report of the New York Central Realty Co. makes a good showing and the company has men of good standing in its board. I would submit the inquiry about interest directly to the company so that your information may be official.

Transit, Albany: Manhattan Transit, as I have often said, is a highly speculative stock which, because of its low price, is looked upon as a fair thing for a "flyer" on the curb. It has recently been quite active and stronger. Its main asset is a franchise now in litigation.

Twelve Per Cent., Cohoes, N. Y.: The 12 per cent. trust company stock with a par value of \$25 a share is offered at \$37.50. It is the Jefferson Trust Co., of Oklahoma, which pays dividends semi-annually.

W. D. Nord, Eastern representative, 334 Fifth Ave., New York.

Real Estate, Elmira, N. Y.: The real estate bonds pay 6 per cent. and share in the profits. They are secured by improved property in Seattle, the great city of the Pacific coast. Write to the American Cities Realty Corporation, Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash., and ask for "Folder K."

High Prices, Toledo, O.: Many of my readers, like you, are seeking to increase their incomes. Some of the industrial pref. stocks pay much better than bonds. Write to Bigelow & Co., bankers, 49 Wall St., New York, for their "Circular 102-H" giving the comparative values and incomes of the leading pref. stocks.

Pin Money, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. It would be better to buy a few shares of some dividend payer that would at once give you interest on your money. You can buy one share or more. 2. Write to Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their special booklet on small lot trading which will be sent you free.

H., Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. The company seems to be well managed and making money. A market for shares of small industrial is sometimes difficult to find. Such stocks are not usually listed or traded in on the curb because of the limited amount outstanding. 2. There is keen competition in the magazine field and I believe that your cautious judgment is justified.

Saver, Hartford, Conn.: A guaranteed stock that will give you over 6 per cent. and that is held by many large estates is that of the American Telegraph & Cable Co. Dividends are paid quarterly and the stock is exempt from personal tax in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. I think well of this stock. Write to Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for particulars.

E., Louisville, Ky., and N., Lakeville, Conn.: Quotations of U. S. Light and Heating are given daily in the stock reports of the New York newspapers. The common has been selling around 2 and the pref. around 8. You will find quotations in the New York Tribune every morning. Walston H. Brown & Bros., 45 Wall Street, New York City, will give you the information.

M., Port Washington, Wis.: Chicago and Northwest is an excellent standard security and St. Paul ranks with it. All the railroads are feeling the effects of drastic legislation and higher wages. The question of the maintenance of dividends will have to be met if existing conditions continue. I regard Northwest and St. Paul both as among the most attractive purchases on breaks.

Widow, Denver, Col.: The bonds are not dealt in on Wall Street. A number of stocks and bonds, some of them very good, are not listed and it is sometimes difficult to tell what they are worth. A specialty is made of all such securities by Pincus King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York. They invite correspondence from any of my readers who desire information.

Five Per Cent., Providence, R. I.: Five per cent. gold bonds of the Rogers Brown Iron Co., I find on examination, are highly regarded as an investment and have been purchased as such by bankers and insurance companies. William Salomon & Co., bankers, 25 Broad Street, New York, are offering these bonds at 96 and interest and recommend them highly. The statement they make confirms their judgment.

Small Bonds, Hartford, Conn.: Bonds in denominations of \$100 and more, a first mortgage of the Colorado Railway Light and Power Co., interest payable semi-annually and yielding between 5 and 6 per cent., is offered by Walston H. Brown & Bros., members New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall St., New York, on an attractive basis. They will send you full information on application. These bonds are being bought by investors.

Learner, New Orleans, La.: The first thing you ought to learn is how to save your money. Every young man or woman who reads this department would be benefited by looking over the little booklet, "The Safe Way to Save," a copy of which will be sent without charge if you will write to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, for it. This is one of the strongest trust companies in the country. Its statements can be relied on.

S., Peoria, Ill.: Farson, Son & Co., 21 Broad St., New York, and First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill., who are recommending the 7 per cent. cumulative pref. stock of the American Piano Co. with a 25 per cent. bonus of common stock, are bankers and members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange in good standing and are recommending the stock to their customers. The Piano Company is a combination of some of the largest in the world, including the Chickering, Knabe and others.

Seven Per Cent., Little Rock: Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known investment bankers corner

William and Pine streets, New York, are recommending to their customers a 7 per cent. pref. stock of a prominent knitting mills as a safe and conservative investment, yielding very attractive returns. Write to Spencer Trask & Co., and they will send you complete details of their interesting proposition. It is worth considering and is being rapidly subscribed.

Clerk, Memphis, Tenn.: 1. Read the "Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. You can receive it regularly if you will write for it and mention Jasper. 2. A daily cotton market letter will be sent to you or to any of my readers who will write to Atwood Violet & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, prominent members of our various exchanges. The stock market letter of this firm will also interest you if you are leaning the ways of Wall Street.

Starter, Newark, N. J.: You are right in saying that fortunes are sometimes made in Wall Street by one who begins with only a small amount of money, but they have never been made by plunging, but always by conservative trading. Gamblers sometimes win a high stake, but in the end are sure to lose it. The way to begin trading in Wall Street is by depositing your money, whether a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, with some responsible broker who will pay you interest on your deposit until it is used. Then study market conditions, buy a few shares of stock which promises to be active and strong, take your profit when you can and wait patiently for another opportunity to turn over your funds. Meanwhile you are losing nothing because the broker pays interest on your deposit and if you need it at any time you can simply draw a check against it. A number of brokers of excellent standing make a specialty of small lots, carry them on a margin and allow interest on deposits. Among these Warren W. Erwin & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 54 Broad Street, New York, stand well. They invite correspondence from any of my readers.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1910.

JASPER.

Sporting Notes of the Old Fan.

(Continued from page 419.)

Oh, say, Mr. Murphy! Just as a matter of information, tell us if Johnny King was again on "a leave of absence" when he refused to join the Cubs for the opening games.

Harry McIntyre is making good for Chance, just as Sheppard did. We hope the result of the trade will show that Charlie Ebbets received more in return for Mac than he did when he let Jimmy go to Chicago.

The National League magnates now are voting on that 35 and 25 player limit. The expressions of opinion thus far are that a manager shall not be counted as one of the 35 athletes up to May 20th, or as one of the 25 thereafter.

The baseball management at Columbia University is so well pleased with the work of Dave Fultz as coach of the Blue and White squad this season that efforts will be made to retain him for the next three years. Fultz has had more success with the team in the early season games than any previous coach has had on Morningside Heights.

Reservations for seats at the coming Emeryville picnic continue to pour in on Rickard and Gleason. Jack says that he has a request for one hundred and fifty seats from China, that Hugh McIntosh has notified him that he will bring a big delegation from Australia, and that a man in Macon, Ga., has written for seats for himself and wife. Rickard says he is confident of a \$680,000 game. Well, anyway, it's going to be some affair.

Earl W. Wilson, a midshipman at the Annapolis naval academy, whose neck was fractured and dislocated in a football game against Villanova College on October 16th, 1909, died as a result of his injuries on April 16th last. Those persons who are heartily in favor of all kinds of college sports, including football, but strongly object to two thoroughly trained men engaging in a scientific boxing contest for points, should read the first part of the paragraph over very carefully, and then spend a few moments in looking up the meaning of the word consistency in the dictionary.

Do Fish Cause Cancer?

ON THE recommendation of Dr. H. R. Gaylord, the director of the New York State Cancer Laboratory, President Taft has urged Congress that \$50,000 be appropriated for the purpose of erecting laboratories for an active investigation into the subject of cancer in fishes. It has long been the opinion of scientists, although yet unsubstantiated, that since lower animals, especially the fish, are subject to cancer, the disease perhaps originated from them. Fish are frequently swept away by an epidemic of cancer, and whole schools have been known to die. The President and Dr. Gaylord feel that experiments on fish may lead to the discovery of what has hitherto been unknown—a cure.

Only Case on Record.

George—"Do you believe the woman ever lived who could truly say to her lover that he was the first man she had ever kissed?"
Madge—"Yes; Eve."

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\$18 Guaranteed One Year
SOLD ON APPROVAL

THIS wonderful new typewriter, at one-sixth the cost, with one-tenth the number of parts, does the same work as expensive machines with quickness, neatness and ease.

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Send no money. We will send razor by mail postage paid. Shave with razor 15 days, and if you find it entirely satisfactory and the best razor you ever used send us \$1.35, our Special Introductory price on this \$3.00 Razor and it is yours. If not satisfied return razor to us by mail and you are under no obligations to us. The blades made from hand-forged razor steel, oil tempered, extra hollow ground, finely balanced black handle and fully guaranteed. **THE BEST RAZOR EVER MADE AT ANY PRICE.** Do not fail to take advantage of this Special Introductory Offer.

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The Baroda Co., Dept. B10, 838 N. State St., Chicago

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This Solid Oak, Sanitary Roll Top Desk No. 180, 48 in. long, 30 in. deep, 45 in. high. Well made, Golden Oak finish. Has combination lock, two slides, six pigeonhole boxes.

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FLORIDA—Fortunes are being made raising vegetables. Any size farm; Low prices; Easy terms; Write for Free book of Facts. Florida Land Co., Chipley, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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Peace at a Fabulous Price.

THE ARGUMENT which most pointedly touches the pocketbook is the peace argument that will most effectively reach this sordid age. A business administration of the government, declares Senator Aldrich, would effect a saving of \$300,000,000 a year. Big figures though these are, they are not large compared with the \$500,000,000 spent every year on wars past and wars to come. Lump the two amounts, and you have the fabulous sum of nearly a billion dollars which the United States needlessly spends every year: first, because we lack business efficiency in the departments of government; and second, because, in common with other Christian peoples, we keep the nations on a war basis. But taking into consideration only the one-half billion spent on wars past or future, the amount of good which this sum might do every year in fostering education, in public improvements and in bettering the conditions of living among the poor is beyond computation.

Mr. Rockefeller's fine altruism in devoting the major part of his immense fortune to work of this sort has awakened the admiration of the whole world. Probably from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars a year will thus be at the disposal of the biggest private benevolence in the history of mankind. But this is a paltry amount compared with the upward of five hundred millions which this nation might devote to the interests of peace and progress if it did not spend it upon wars past and prospective. Congressman Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in expressing his opposition to an increased navy appropriation, points out that seven of every

ten dollars spent at Washington goes for armed peace, and that this amount is twice as much as the entire ordinary expenditures of the Federal government thirty years ago. And well taken, too, is the point that our lavish war appropriations have produced profligacy in every other branch of public service. Yet with the United States spending more for war every year than Great Britain, France or Germany, it is now proposed to build a bigger battleship than any yet built or projected by any nation, at the enormous cost of \$18,000,000.

And the initial cost of the greatest battleship in the history of the war game, large as this is, is only a small part of the expense the plan involves; for will it not virtually land upon the scrap heap at least half of our present fighting force, which, by comparison with the new type, will become inefficient? On the basis of preserving the peace of the world by means of an

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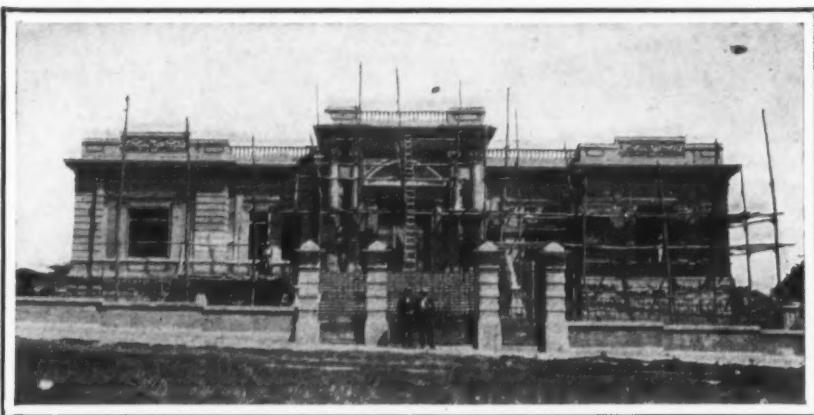


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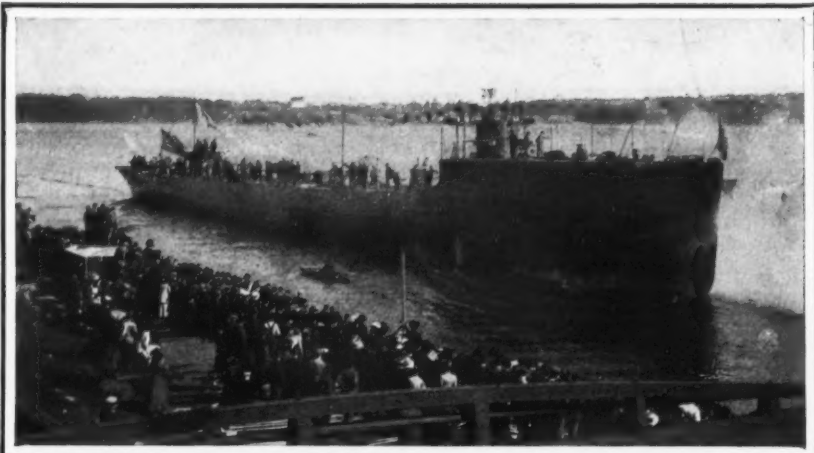
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10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & \$1.00 Bottles.



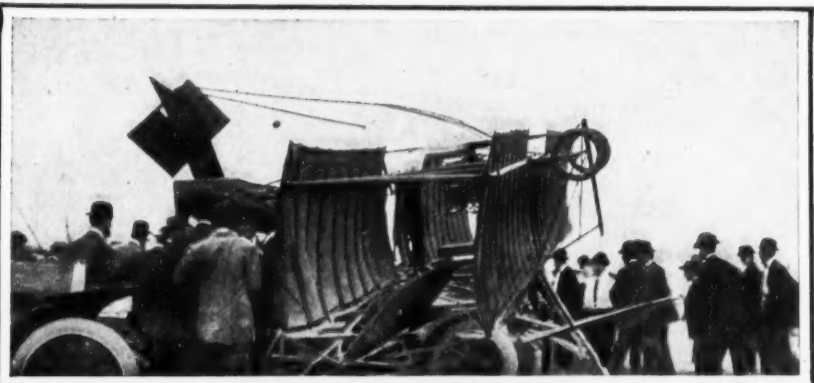
CENTRAL AMERICA'S NEW PEACE PALACE.

This structure is now in course of erection at Cartago, Costa Rica. It will be the meeting place for the peace courts for Central and probably South America. The building is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and will cost about \$1,500,000.



UNIQUE WAR CRAFT.

The new U. S. torpedo-boat Destroyer *Paulding*, which was launched at Bath, Me., on April 12th. This vessel is distinguished as the first of the torpedo boat destroyers to be equipped with oil burners exclusively.



CURIOUS AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

During the recent aeroplane meet at Memphis, Tenn., one of the aeronauts lost control of his machine and in falling landed upon an automobile loaded with spectators. The aeroplane was demolished and the automobile wrecked. One woman was seriously injured, while J. C. Mars, the aviator, was knocked unconscious.

ever-increasing navy, we know no limits that can be set except the passive willingness of the people to be exploited in paying the bills. War scares and jingoism are profitable only to the shipbuilding interests, and we heartily concur in the remonstrance sent to Congress by five hundred Boston clergymen, representative of all denominations, against a further increase of the American navy. Pointing to the high cost of living and urging international arbitration, the remonstrants urge that "the money now spent on preparations for war may be devoted to the necessities of peace and the furtherance of the prosperity of the people." If money must be spent for ships, how would it do to devote a few of these five hundred millions (for only a few would be needed) to help build up an American merchant marine? Then, when our Panama Canal is completed, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing passing through that highway of commerce at least an occasional vessel besides our men-of-war flying the stars and stripes.

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Adventures of a Leslie's Weekly.

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY: Dear sir—Below I narrate the adventures of a LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which I thought might interest you. A friend of mine, Frank Martin, is a subscriber to your LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and after reading and enjoying same, he generally sends them to a friend in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, South America, so that he may also derive benefit from your magazine and have the most important news of his native country before him. Now, this party, located in Buenos Aires, South America, desiring to call my attention to a certain article in your December 30th, 1909, number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, sent this copy to me for my perusal. Therefore, as the distance to Buenos Aires is slightly over eight thousand miles, via England, which is the quickest mail route to Buenos Aires, and this LESLIE'S WEEKLY has traversed this distance twice, you see it has, therefore, traveled over sixteen thousand miles, which is certainly a long distance for a paper to travel.

Respectfully,
GEORGE W. FERNSTROM,
665 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 28th, 1910.

The Value of the Beet.

A FARMER will tell you that the beet is one of the most valuable of cultivated plants. The sugar beet is one of our principal sources of sugar and alcohol. The large forage beet supplies a surpassing food for cattle, and the red garden varieties give savory table vegetables. The production of an edible flour from sugar beets has greatly increased the usefulness of this valuable food. In Germany the desiccation of sliced sugar beets is practiced on a large scale, but the product is used extensively as fodder for cattle. In Belgium a meal is made from dry beets. It is altogether free from the distinctive flavor of the beet and is used exclusively in cakes, puddings and pastry. It can often be substituted for pure sugar in somewhat larger quantities, because it contains about sixty-five per cent. of sugar. Desiccation and grinding not only cost less than the extraction of sugar, but preserve all the sugar of the beet, part of which is rejected in the form of molasses in the process of sugar making.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence. The competition is based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered. N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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